CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & CO., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,200—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1890.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch, "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle, "Glentromie"... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... } Rs. 11 Rs. 10-13 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.I. PENINSULAR	5500	10 0	H. Wyatt	15th Aug.
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
P.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
P.I. MALWA	5970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
				Saturday.
P.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3 38	50	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
P.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
P.I. PESHAWUR	3927	500	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3.38	50	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
P.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
P.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R.N. R.	22nd "

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890,
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPURE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5, 00	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BISAGNO ..... On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 8, 1890

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	will sail on or about the
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	660	15th Aug.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 23rd July, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Vessel. Commander. Tons H.P. To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL, A. Buck ... 4,100 500, about 16th Aug.

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars., apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure cases of sexual derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 239, High Holborn London, Eng.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 17th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 13th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 20th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1890. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Introduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE MACIVOR Chartered s.s. "WAVERLEY" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, August 7th, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORTY-THREE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

CALVERT'S PATENT SOLUBLE CRESOL,

THE BEST DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER.

THIS fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion, and is extremely useful in destroying the lower forms of Insect and Vegetable Life, and in preventing putrefactive change.
Its antiseptic strength is much above that of any other "Soluble" disinfectant, and is cheaper and more effective.
Extremely useful in destroying White Ants and other Insects, or for removing Vermin from Cattle and Dogs.
NOW USED By THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CASH PRICES :

Half-pint, 6 Annas ; Pint, 10 Annas ; Quart, Re. 1 ; 1 Gallon drum, Rs. 3-8 ; 5 Gallon drum, Rs. 16-4.

SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.

AGENTS:
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital £500,000
" Subscribed and paid up ...£250,000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay " KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

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THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India :
and
to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommend ed by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—

1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
2.—In *Pregnancy*, where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation*, and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
7.—For *Biliousness*, disorders of the *Stomach*, and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., LD., {MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONSOON—1890 REQUIREMENTS.

HIGH CLASS WATERPROOF GOODS

SUPERIOR AND RELIABLE.

	Rs.	a.
"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES	9	8
"THE CLARENCE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Fashionable well-cut Garment, Double Texture on Tweed, SEWN SEAMS, Thoroughly Water-tight and Durable, All sizes, from	25	0
"THE LANSDOWNE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Superior Double Texture on Tweed, Stylish Shape, SEWN SEAMS, Stormproof, a most reliable article, All sizes, from	30	0
"THE FIFE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, with Cape, SEWN SEAMS, the most approved and "Trustworthy Coat" produced, from	33	0
"REGULATION CLOAKS" For Officers, Correct Pattern, Thoroughly Waterproof, SEWN SEAMS, a highly finished article, the only shape equally comfortable and effective for Walking, Riding and Driving, from	34	0
WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6	13	8
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6	0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM FR. BAYER & CO.,
ELBERFELD.
NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.

PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.

The New Remedy for Sleeplessness—**SULPHONAL-BAYER.**
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.

ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM.
In 1oz. Original Bottles only.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
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15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
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MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	" Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	" Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	" do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera and Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ARIEL ESTATER LADY FLOATING IN MID-AIR

Who whilst plunged in a deep Magnetic sleep floats gracefully in the air, unsupported by any wires and replies to questions put. This Lady who was exhibited before wondering thousands every night in the Hoy-l Tivoli Gardens, Calcutta, was commented on as being "a marvel" !! No one should therefore fail to see. Open from 4 to 7 and 8 to 10 p.m., EVERY DAY.

ADMISSION, ANNAS 4 ONLY.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN HARBOUR POLICE CONSTABLES for Aden. Apply to

Lieut.-Colonel E. V. STACE,
First Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

THE UPPER RHINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

CAPITAL 6,000,000 REICHMARKS.

RESERVE FUND 2,00,000 REICHMARKS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES on the most favorable terms.

WARDEN AND Co.
27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that JEEWAN DAYAL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the immoveable property, described below :—All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same if any will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and one square yards or thereabouts, situate on the north side of Breach Candy Road, Girgaum, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 315, Street Nos. 727 to 733, Street Girgaum Road, Ward D., and bounded on the east and partly on the north by a passage and partly on the north by the property of Shri Rookhmunivahooji Maharaj, widow of Shri Jivanlalji Gordhanesbji Maharaj, on the west by a chawl and on the south by the said Breach Candy Road which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jivan Dayal.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of ELLOBAI (widow of KAMATI KARRADY, and daughter of DHURMAJEE KANOJI late of Bombay, Hinuoo Inhabitant deceased.

SHIWAJEE D HURMAJEE the brother of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of August, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 5th day of August, 1890.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY :—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

STIRLING AND CULBARD,

PROPRIETORS,

SUNGAL, RAMPUR TEA PLANTATIONS
KANGRA VALLEY.

AWARD CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84
GOLD MEDAL, BARCELONA, 1888.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND UNIVERSALLY APPRECIATED.
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
HORMUSJEE ADURJEE,
49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT is notified that TENDERS in the form of a schedule of rates for each class of work required, will shortly be invited for the construction of the Railway from BANGALORE to the MYSORE FRONTIER near HINDUPUR. The work will be let out in 5 mile sections. Those intending to tender are advised to personally examine the section or sections, they intend to submit tenders for. The tender for any section of the line will include all works required on such section exclusive of Permanent way.

W. McHUTCHIN,
Assistant Chief Engineer of Mysore.
Mysore Public Works Department, Central Office.
Bangalore, 7th August, 1890.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive adopt and pass the accounts and the Report of the Directors' for the season ended 30th June, 1890.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

IV. To confirm the appointment of Mr. James Begbie as an auditor in the place of Mr. A. W. Campbell resigned, and also to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to the 13th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH & Co,
Managers.

Bombay, 22th July, 1890.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved securities.

STATE, Municipal, and other PUBLIC LOANS negotiated and issued upon the London market.

For all particulars apply direct to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 212 OF 1889.

The Honorable FRANCES LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, at the relation of SOONDERJI JAIRAM and LUKHMIDAS HURBHUM, of Bombay Hindu Merchants, residing at Khaduck, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

GANGJI AKHAI of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at Khuduck outside the Fort of Bombay, and NENBAI, widow of MOHUNJI HURJI deceased, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Khuduck aforesaid .....Defendants.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there were inter alia Government Promissory notes of the 4 per cent Loan of the nominal value of Rupees 65,000 belonging to and forming a part of the estate of one Mohanji Hurji deceased, of which the defendant Gangji Akhai is the sole Executor *And whereas* the said notes which are believed to be standing in the name of the defendant Gangji Akhai have now been found missing and the said defendant does not account for the same *Notice* is therefore hereby given to the Public warning all persons against purchasing, accepting or holding from the said Gangji Akhai or Nenbai or any person or persons on his or her behalf or otherwise, or drawing interest on or in any wise dealing with any Government Promissory notes standing in the name of the said Ganji Akhai or on which any endorsement appears purporting to be made by or in the name of the said Gangji Akhai,

The said defendants have been restrained by an interim Injunction of the Court from disposing of or in any wise dealing with inter alia the said Government Promissory notes.

All persons, in whose possession there may be any of the notes so standing or indorsed in the name aforesaid, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned forthwith at their office, No. 91, Meadow, Street, Fort.

The Public Debt Office has been requested to stop interest on the said Government Promissory notes.—Dated at Bombay, this 8th day of August, 1890.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MELVIN'S BEER.

REGIMENTAL Messes and Canteens are hereby notified that the undersigned cannot guarantee that the Beer contained in hogshead bearing Messrs. Melvin and Co.'s name is of these Brewers manufacture, unless purchases be made direct from

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Sourvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number o Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1871, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.....£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,890	0 0
,, 1885.....	£988,156	0 0
,, 1886.....	£956,039	0 0
,, 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9		
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..	£6,161,508	13	11		
GROWTH OF FUNDS.					
74 .....£2,957,174	12	4	1884.....	£5,348,407	9 2
1879 .....£4,260,595	15	1	1889.....	£6,161,508	13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin, and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but oe a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	15	
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from ,,	6	
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	15	

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	,,	20	
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	20	
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	,,	24	
Do. do. do Dr Menist's	,,	30	
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	,,	20	
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	,,	25	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	25	

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	,,	25	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	45	
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	,,	35	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	55	
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs ....from	,,	30	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	40	
Do. do. non-pressure springs	,,	35	
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	45	

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	3	
Silv Framed do. do.	from ,,	18	
Gold Framed do do.	from ,,	35	

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Booksides

	from ,,	6	
Silver do. do. do.	from ,,	25	
Gold do. do. do.	from ,,	60	

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed	from Rs.	4	
Silver do. do.	from ,,	30	
Gold do. do.	from ,,	75	

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ..... Rs. 100

Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O-Pearl, with Silver Mounts	,,	25	
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	,,	20	

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
,, Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and ,,	1	8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each ,,	3	0
,, ,, Gold	each from ,,	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says : "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion ; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in ladies during convalescent stages of intermittent and remitten fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble*, *anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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BANK O

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 930xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	685
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	380
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	360
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	555
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	545
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	450
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	820
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	340
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	342½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
Jowrat Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	805
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no n
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	175
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalukmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. c.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,180
sasgon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	625
riental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	25
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,025
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,490
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,270
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	315
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	625
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	-	625

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	10	220
Back Bay Baths	500	150	150	7½	170
Badham Pile	5,000	50	50	10	50
Bapty Bros	6,625	100	100	14	122
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	200	185	18	40 xdis
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	12,500	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	100	730
Do New Issue	500	1,500	1,500	135	3,275
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	375	625	33½	820
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	100	100	5	160
Cocoria Mills	800	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	1,000	1,000	20 Dvd.	750
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	500	500	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	356
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	29 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	395
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	6
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,10
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Ibert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Ibert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	215
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National S. W. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	321	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	630
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410
Hengoli Press	750	100	all	...	160
Press Co., Ld.					
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	6.00	1,000	1,000	...	252
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	620
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
ofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	172½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	175
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Basoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	230
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£8.18	...	do.	420

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38 Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Football at the Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Basheer (s), from Marmugoa; Malwa (s), Shanghai; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Glucksburg (s), Bangkok.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,072, daily average 163, and total of new admissions, 941.

POLO.—The game this evening, at 5-15, will be:—Poona Trial Team (stripes)—Gray, Barton, Prevost, and Steel *vs.* All Comers (whites) Philips, Summer, Boileau, Boyd, Lovett, and Bateson.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Canton, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on to-morrow, the 13th instant.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—At the Cooperage, at 5-30, today:—Y. M. C. A. backs and Gymkhana forwards, white jerseys *vs.* Gymkhana backs and Y. M. C. A. forwards, colored jerseys. A return match Gymkhana *vs.* Y. M. C. A. will be played on Friday, 15th August, at 5-30 p.m.

GAMBLING AT MAZAGON.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dewoochund Lallchund, was charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. Richardson, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with gambling in a public thoroughfare, at Mazagon, on Saturday last. Dewchund Lallchund was convicted and fined Rs. 10, or in default to undergo ten days' imprisonment.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.—Myajee Nuthoo, a victoria driver, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with not having his vehicle, under proper control. The accused's conveyance was observed by a policeman proceeding along the road in the native town without a driver. On going up to seize the horse the policeman found the accused lying asleep in his carriage. Prisoner, in defence, informed the Court that he was induced by the inclemency of the weather to sit inside the victoria. The Magistrate fined him Re. 1.

SELLING GANJA WITHOUT A LICENCE.—Khale Khan Ahmed Khan, a fakir, was yesterday charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with selling ganja without a licence from the Abkari Collector. The informant stated that he paid the accused two pice to have a smoke of the drug from a clay pipe. On the policeman searching his bag an anna worth of *ganja* was found in his possession with half a tola of opium. The prisoner made it his practice to sell the drug in the streets, though dressed in the garb of a fakir. His Worship fined him Rs. 5 or seven days' imprisonment in default, and confiscated the drug.

THE WRONG PLACE FOR A ROW.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, William Mason, a sailor, was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. A victoria driver on claiming payment from his passenger did not receive it, and in consequence made a report to the police. Mason was conveyed to the Pydhownie chowkey in an intoxicated condition, where he refused to give the driver the amount due and made use of abusive language, which necessitated his being locked up. His Worship gave an order that the prisoner should be taken before the captain of his vessel in the Prince's Dock, to obtain payment of Rs. 2-8, the amount claimed for the hire of the vehicle.

GAMBLING AT BAPTY ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable Unkles charged Jehangheer Ruttonjee and four others before Mr. Richardson. Accused No. 1 with keeping a gambling house at Bapty Road, and the rest together with accused No. 1 with being found therein gaming with cards and money on Sunday last. All the accused were convicted with the exception of the fifth who was a Mahomedan fitter and against whom there was no evidence to show that he was gaming together with the rest at the time the arrest was made by the police and was warned and discharged. Jehangheer Ruttonjee against whom there appeared a register of several previous convictions was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment and the other three were fined Rs. 15 each, or in default to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment.

APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF BURGLARS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Ally Khan and four others with house-breaking and theft. The five accused, it appears, formed themselves into a gang of burglars and equipped themselves with massive tools as implements for house-breaking. From enquiries it has transpired that the prisoners have broken into several dwellings, previous to their arrest. They were noticed by a policeman on Sunday night, endeavouring to effect their entrance into a Jewish merchant's shop, on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. On the policeman going up to the prisoner Ally Khan, who is a stalwart Pathan, the latter dealt him a blow and knocked him down Five of the gang were secured, while three others made their escape. The prisoners were remanded in custody, pending further enquiries.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Constable Unkles yesterday charged Goolab Succarram *alias* Mykoo, a notorious character, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing a metal watch and chain and a red blanket, of the collective value of Rs. 25, the property of Shriparsad Shetulparsad, from his residence, in a chawl, at Kala Chowkey Road, Chinchpoogly, on Sunday last. The accused, it appears, entered the premises of the complainant on the pretence of begging for alms, and on finding no persons present in the room took the metal watch and chain hanging on a nail in the wall and a red blanket from his bed. He was making off with them when he was observed by a neighbour who arrested him with the stolen property in his possession and handed him over to the police. Goolab pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted several previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and at the expiration of that term, he was ordered to be brought back to that Court, when he will be asked to furnish security for his future good behaviour.

DEATH OF MR. COWASJEE MUNCHERJEE KARANJAWALLA.—Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee Karanjawalla, a well-known citizen of Ahmedabad, died in that city on Saturday night last. He took a prominent part in every public movement in that city, and was noted for his independence as a champion of the rights of the people. He was a member of the committee of management of the Hemabhai Institute, since its constitution in 1857, and served as its honorary secretary from 1872 to 1885. As a member and as chairman of the Municipal Committee of Ahmedabad, he rendered valuable services to the public. He was a leading member of the Zoroastrian community of the city, and from 1864 was the secretary of the charitable funds of the community. He was also a delegate of the District Parsee Matrimonial Court of Surat. Indeed his services to Ahmedabad and other places extended over a period of half a century. In 1856, during the prevalence of cholera in that city, he prepared, at his own expense, a "cholera mixture" which he distributed freely among the poor, with his own hands, visiting their houses and attending to their wants at great personal risk. During the great floods in Ahmedabad in 1874, he constructed floating rafts, and was the means of saving many lives. He rendered valuable assistance in supplementing the "Patriotic Fund" organised in Bombay in 1855 at the time of the Crimean War; and he upheld the cause of higher education at a meeting held in April, 1856, at the bungalow of Mr. Hadow, Collector of Ahmedabad, for the establishment of the Gujerat Provincial College. His death will be regretted throughout Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujerat.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Inspector Dillon yesterday charged Motilal Narayendass and six others before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with gambling with cards and money in a common gaming house, in Girgaum, on the 10th instant. Acting on information that gambling was being carried on in a building in a lane running off the Portuguese Church Street, the police proceeded to the house, and arrested the gamblers who were seated on the ground floor. Four annas and a pack of cards were picked up from the ground while a sum of Rs. 47 was taken from beneath a cot. To this amount no claim was made. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, alleging that they were all related, and had gathered in the house to take part in an evening party. If their intention was to gamble they would have taken every precaution to avoid detection by the police. Accused No. 2 stated that the money found on the ground was the balance of a sum with which they had brought some fruit. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case discharged the accused since there was no evidence to show that this was a common gaming house, but informed the accused that they were liable to a fine of Rs. 500 if they should be found guilty of gambling. —The same inspector charged Ebrahim Suker and four others with a similar offence in a house in Cawasjee Patel Tank Road, where Rs. 4-1-6, were found on the ground. On the police searching the accused a sum of Rs. 200 was found on their persons. Ebrahim denied the charge, alleging that he had intended to join in the game, and was arrested whilst he was looking on. The other prisoners pleaded not guilty, but his Worship, seeing no reason to doubt the evidence of the prosecution, sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

DACOITY CASES.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DHARMA WALAD BONDA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who, in March last, convicted the appellant in two cases of dacoity, sentencing him in one case to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and in the other to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to be consecutive, that is an aggregate term of eight years.

The facts are these:—The dacoities were committed in one case by the appellant and three others at Khadki, in the Nandurbar Taluka, on the 5th December last; and in the other case, two separate dacoities were committed by the appellant and six others on the night of the 19th January last, in the village of Shravani. In the former case, the complainant and four other men were in his threshing-floor, which is about sixty yards from his house. While they were there, they were attacked by five or more men, who were armed with bows and arrows, and swords, and threatened to kill them if they did not keep silence, and then bound them with their turbans. Some of the robbers then went into the complainant's house, apparently for the purpose of finding the money that was hidden there, but failing in their purpose, they came back, took the complainant to his house, and compelled him by threats of instant death to point out where the money was hidden. He did so, it was about Rs. 380; also some other valuables, some metal pots, some clothes, &c.; and the robbers then took the property away and decamped, leaving the complainant and his men bound. None of the robbers were recognised at the time, as they had taken precautions to conceal their faces; and no apprehensions were made until seven weeks afterwards. There seemed no reason, said the Sessions Judge, for disbelieving the story of the complainant and one of the men whom the robbers bound. Each of the accused had made two statements before the committing magistrate, one shortly after his arrest and the other at the time of the enquiry about three weeks later. The appellant's first statement was to the effect that he had taken an active part in the dacoity, both in binding the men in the threshing-floor and in compelling the complainant to show where his money was; but he added at the end; apparently in perfect good faith that he had been induced by one Rupa Wasawa, a Mowas chief, to make this confession on the understanding that he should not be prosecuted if he made it. In his second statement, having been warned that Rupa had no authority to tender a pardon to him, he alleged that he did not take part in the dacoity himself, but went armed with the rest of the dacoits to the outskirts of the village, and then stayed behind while they went on, and that he did not know what they did; but he admitted that he had shared in the plunder, and that in particular he had pawned two silver wristlets before the Court, which were marked with the complainant's name. This statement the appellant retracted before the Sessions Court, saying that he made it in consequence of police torture. The Sessions Judge saw no reason for doubting that the confession was free and voluntary. A quantity of the stolen property was produced from the jungle and other hiding-places by certain women, whose husbands or other near relations were said to have taken part in the dacoity. Concurring with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found the appellant and the others guilty. In the other case, there seemed to have been from ten to fourteen dacoits, some of whom entered the houses of the respective complainants, and tied up and beat them to make them disclose where their money was. They found only five rupees in the house of the complainant Kutrya, the police patel, and no money at all in the house of the other complainant, but they stole an immense quantity of various household articles and silver ornaments. There could be no doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that the story of the complainants was true; for no names were mentioned by the complainants who were wholly ignorant as to who the thieves were; immediate information was given to the police; and a large quantity of stolen property, identified by the complainants had been discovered hidden in various places in the jungle. The accused had made two statements, in the first of which six of them admitted that they went with the dacoits and took more or less active share in the dacoity. The appellant with others was convicted in this case also and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the law, dismissed the appeal as beyond time.

AUGUST 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

51-90—Shamrao P—Putlabai vs Ganpatrao Morojee Jayaker and others—M H Khan.
163-90—T A Bland—William Watson vs J William Drener.
306-90—Payne, G and S—Hurnath Roopajee and another vs Bhut Mahowjee Kessowjee.
335-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Mahomed Hajee Cassum and another vs Hajee Oosman Chotani—Thakurdas, D and C.
340-90—E Wilkin—Masoodilal Sodagermal vs Balmookan Kondeymul and others.
368-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Hajee Esmail Gool Mahomed vs Hiralal Goolabchund.
387-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thothe vs Jennabai and another.
389-90—Conroy and B—Sir C S Forbes and others vs Haridas Coorjee Chitnis, M and M.
390-90—Conroy and B—Shewshunker Gopaljee vs Tribhowandas Hurackchund—Pestonjee and R.
391-90—A F Unwalla—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Umrigur vs Ardesir Bomonjee Khandawalla and another—In person.
396-90—Balkrishna and D—Poonamchund Sava and others vs Haskel Babajee Israil and others.
408-90—A F Unwalla—E F Underwood vs Jumnadas Vussanjee Purshotum.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

407-81—Thakurdas, D and C—Walabdas Waljee vs Luckmidas Khimjee—Jefferson, B D and K.

Defended New Long Causes.

289-90—Thakurdas, D and C—H H Syed Alli vs A Adib—Payne, G and S.
299-90—Ardeshir, H and D—Bhugwandas Roopram vs Buchraj Ramsookh—Roughton and B.
302-90—J C Cama—Shaik Cassum Shaik Ibrahim and another vs Gulamhoosen Bagdadi and others—Payne, G and S.
330-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolamhoosen Mooraj vs Ismail Rahimtula.
328-90—In person—Mahomedbhoy Thavur vs Mahomedbhoy Hassun and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—50 cases whisky, W Nutter and Co; 166 cask porter, &c, Framjee, Sands and Co; 1 case whisky, T G Ashdown.
City of Dublin s—125 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 hogsheads beer, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—5 cases confectionary, C Allibhoy.
Armenia s—24 packages writing paper, H Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—5 packages glassware, Jaffer Runnell; 134 cases oilmenstores, Sultanally Heptoola.
Peninsular s—7 cases oilmenstores, &c, Dinshaw Burjorjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—25 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 15 cases wine, Volkart Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—56 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 18 packages glassware, Jaffer Runnell.
Mary Beyts s—75 cases window glass, M Ebramjee; 20 cases blue colour, T F Bengalee; 25 cases glassware, S Cassum; 31 packages glassware, Fazull Noor Mahomed.
Ehrenfels s—47 cases glassware, M Curramsee; 35 packages glassware, Hajee Hassam Ahmed; 11 cases aniline dye, S Popat.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

UNFOUNDED INSINUATIONS.

THE following enclosures accompanied the Government Resolution, which we published yesterday:—

Letter from W. Lee-Warner, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Political Department, No. 4167-P., dated, Bombay Castle, 2nd July, 1890, to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Esquire, Editor of the *Mahratta*.

Sir,—Reverting to your issue of the 8th of June, in which you publish a letter from a correspondent stating that the details of an assault committed by a high military official in Poona on a native syce, which resulted in his death, are "not unknown to a number of the *elite*, in Poona," and that "the authorities have either been kept out of the secret or have hoodwinked the affair." I am directed to inquire against whom these allegations or insinuations are pointed, and who is the "high military officer" indicated.

I am also to request you to state who are the authors of the report, and what are the circumstances referred to.—I have, &c.

Letter from W. Lee-Warner, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Political Department, No. 4168-P., dated Bombay Castle, 2nd July, 1890, to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Esquire, Editor of the *Kessari*.

Sir,—Reverting to your issue of June 10, I am to inquire against whom the allegations affecting "a military official" are directed, and what is the authority for the statements and inquiries insinuated in your publication,—I have, &c.

Letter from W. Lee-Warner, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Political Department, No. 1976, dated Bombay Castle, 16th July, 1890, to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—In inviting your attention to the reproduction in the *Bombay Gazette* for 3rd June last of a paragraph from the *Broad Arrow* and *Truth*, which is noticed in the Poona vernacular press, I am directed to request you to report fully whether you can trace any foundation for the rumours and allegations referred to.—I have, &c.

Letter from W. Lee-Warner, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Political Department, No. 4526-P., dated Bombay Castle, 17th July, 1890, to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Esquire, Editor of the *Mahratta*.

Sir,—I am directed to call your attention to my letters, Nos. 4167-P., and 4168-P., dated the 2nd of July, relative to certain allegations published in the *Mahratta* and the *Kessari*, imputing to a "high military officer" the crime of an assault upon his native syce which resulted in his death. The *Kessari*, of which newspaper you are also the Editor, inquired why no investigation had been made; and stated that it awaited the action of Government. It is, therefore, a matter for comment that when you have been asked to supply further information in support of the correspondence and of the remarks published by you, you should hold back; and refrain even from acknowledging receipt of my communications intimating to you the steps which, by direction of the Governor in Council, I have taken, with a view to elicit the facts of the case reported by you.

2. I am accordingly directed to repeat my inquiry, and to observe that Government can only infer, from any further delay on your part to justify your publication of the rumour, that you are aware that it is absolutely devoid of any foundation of fact, and that in publishing the report, and further in calling upon Government to inquire into the facts, you were making imputations upon the character of a "high military official" without the slightest justification for the injury to his reputation which such publication was likely to cause. I am to add that, although Government have made inquiries into the matter, they can learn nothing which could give grounds for the imputation contained in the letter of your correspondent or in the editorial comments of the paper conducted by you.—I have, &c.

Letter from Vasudev Balkrishna Kelkar, Esquire, Editor of the *Mahratta*, to W. Lee-Warner, Esquire, Secretary to Government, dated Poona, 17th July, 1890.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, No 4167-P., dated the 2nd July, 1890, calling for information in regard to the incident alluded to in a letter published in the *Mahratta*, of 8th June, 1890, I have the honour to inform you that, on full inquiry and consideration, I am unable to give you the information you require. As the correspondent says in his letter the rumour first appeared in an English paper called the *Broad Arrow*, in a vaguely worded but suggestive paragraph which was then quoted in *Truth* with a few comments upon it by the editor of the latter. The *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd June contains this paragraph, and the comments of *Truth* upon it. The comments of *Truth* and the original paragraph of the *Broad Arrow* are very suggestive, and an inquiry may reasonably proceed on the lines indicated in them.

The matter did form the subject of conversation in society. But you are aware how very unsafe and dangerous it would be for any one to state in a responsible manner all those rumours that he hears in his daily intercourse with others. The only object which our correspondent had in view in writing and we in publishing his letter was to draw the attention of Government to the rumours that were freely talked about and about which a paragraph had appeared in English papers. I am glad, therefore, to see that the Government had taken the matter in hand, and only hope that the matter will be sifted to the bottom. The public will feel disappointed if the inquiry be given up. I hope Government will be pleased to let me know the result of the inquiry for publication.

Before I conclude I may draw your attention to the fact that your letter under reply was addressed to Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He is not the editor nor the publisher of the *Mahratta*, and was kind enough to forward the letter to me for reply. I hope you will kindly give directions to correct the mistake.—I have, &c.

Letter from Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Esquire, Editor of the *Kessari*, to W. Lee-Warner, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Poona, 17th July, 1890.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No 4168-P., of 1890, dated the 2nd instant, calling for particulars regarding the report published in the *Kessari* of June 10th, and asking for the statements made therein, I have the honour to inform that the report was first published in the English papers, the *Broad Arrow* and the *Truth*, and reproduced from the latter paper in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd June (page 5, col. 1).

The *Broad Arrow* reports a battle royal being "fought at Poona between European and native forces between a *burra-burra Sahib* and a syce," and that "damages have been repaired and every one reported as quite content, including the syce's family; everyone, that is, except the syce himself, &c." The editor of the *Truth* in quoting the above has added many suggestive questions on the same. As the allegations thus made appeared to be serious, it was my intention to draw the attention of Government to them in order that an inquiry be made into the circumstances, and I am glad that Government had taken notice of the same. I need not say that when the inquiry is completed I shall be glad to publish the result of such an inquiry also.

In the paragraph published in the *Kessari* I have expressly stated that the information contained in it was given on the authority of English papers. Beyond the report published in these papers I have, therefore, no more information to give.

With reference to your letter No. 4167-P., of 1890, dated 2nd instant, I beg to state that I am not the publisher and Editor of the *Mahratta*, and that I have forwarded the letter to Mr. Vasudev Balkrishna Kelkar, the Editor of the *Mahratta*, for reply.— I have, &c.

Letter from Colonel W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, dated Bombay, 24th July, 1890, to W. Lee-Warner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 1976, dated 16 July, 1890, I have the honour to state that I can trace nothing which would account for the paragraph entitled "Gup from Bombay" reproduced in the *Bombay Gazette* for 3rd June last from the *Broad Arrow*, except the occurrence reported to the Coroner's Inspector by Constable Grey of the A. Division on the 15th March, 1890.

2. That report stated that a Hindoo syce, named Chottoo, aged 45, in the service of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, had been found dead that morning, and that his body was lying in one of the tents at the Co-operage.

3. It appears that the Coroner did not consider an inquest necessary, since the deceased had been ill for some time and died from natural causes.

4. The following statements before me bear on the circumstance:

The stud groom to his Excellency Lord Reay has certified that on the arrival of the syce in March at Government House his condition was such that the apothecary was at once called in. The Senior Hospital Assistant has certified that the stud groom called him in to see the syce who was suffering from double pneumonia, and was evidently sinking. In the evening the syce was removed by his friend.

Senior apothecary Cabral, in medical charge of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's establishment, reports that on the 14th March he was summoned to see Chottoo, who was suffering from high fever with a temperature of 105 and pulse 120 and a distressing cough and unable to speak.

The syces attending on him reported that he had fever before leaving Meerut, but got worse on the journey; and was at once on arrival in Bombay taken to Government House, where he was attended to by a doctor.

5. He died at 6 a.m. on the 15th March from exhaustion arising from pneumonia of both lungs.

6. There can be no doubt that the man arrived in Bombay in a sinking state, and from my enquiries I have no reason to believe that he was subjected by any person to any sort of hard usage or that his death was caused or accelerated by anything but by natural causes. With the exception of this case I know of no other which can have given rise to the rumour referred to.—I have, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Basheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Marmugoa, with a general cargo and 63 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Sullamut, 2,414 tons, Captain J W Webber, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff with a cargo of 5,016 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Fernandez, one Hospital Assistant, wife and 3 children, and 30 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain W. J. Nantes, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai.—Mrs. Feldstein and Miss Feldstein. From Kobe—Mr. R. Talbot. From Hongkong—Four distressed seamen. From Singap

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements to are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds. Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 360 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

NOVELTY ! NOVELTY ! ! Great variety of CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, in quite a new style. Time-pieces with little Dollies jumping, with little Dollies swinging all along the Clock is going, very neatly made and cheapest ever offered to the Bombay public. Prices varying from 25 to 4 rupees. Please have a look in at JAHANGEER C. CAWASJEE, Watch-maker, 97, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at Sholapur, a strong district TONGA, almost new, a pair of Ponies, harness, lamps, etc., complete Rs. 350. Apply to "C." care of this paper.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

NO FAMILY should now be without our Kioto Dinner set for 6 Persons, 30 Pieces for a trifling sum of Rs. 16, cheapest ever offered for the quality.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, up-country, RESIDENT GOVERNESS (European) for 3 or 4 children. Requirements English to 7th standard, French, Music, &c. Terms Board, Lodging, Dhoby and Rs. 30. Apply to No. 120, care of this office.

WANTED, by WATSON and Co., Church Gate Street, CORRESPONDENT CLERKS, Eurasian or Portuguese. Apply with letter in own handwriting.

WANTED, a first-class certificated ENGINEER to erect and work a Press and Ginning Factory in the Mofussil. Salary from Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem, according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to MANAGER, G. B. Mills Jubbulpore.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-trade of Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., (in Liquidation), at Medow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. and following days.

AMONGST EUROPEANS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE has already established its name as a specific for all kinds of Dysentery, as appears from numerous telegraphic and other orders that are received from them from all parts of the world. For numerous certificates from Europeans of high position, see handbills. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. S. B. MOTIVALA, Manufacturer, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE and well FURNISHED HOUSE in Colaba, TO LET immediately, for three months. "Y. Z." care of Revd. G. W. CLUTTERBUCK, Colaba Cause way.

KIRKEE.—TO LET, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 2, at Kirkee. Rent only Rupees 50 per month. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also a godown, in Medows Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or Mr. E. W. FLOWER.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and HAM on Cut at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLE, by J. Wright, London, 9' by 4½' Slate Bed, Mahogany Stand, complete with 3 Balls, 12 Cues, 1 Rest, and 1 Marking Board. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works ; Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 10,000 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 1-3, 3-3, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 3-3.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE new improved Patent Giant Ariston with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 tunes and case complete, Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOLBHAT LANE, NEAR MAHAJANWADY.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Javerchund Partabchund and Laldass Doolubdas, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 1st December, 1887, and the 20th October, 1888, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Bhowani Mahadev, Vishwanath Mahadev, Anundrao Bhowani, Gunput Bhowani and Moreshwar Bhowani, the following immoveable property :—

All that piece of land or ground, situate, lying and being in Kolbhat Lane, in Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, with the messuage, building and dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 3:5 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 638 and new No. 2223, old Survey No. 21 and new Survey No. 119, in the names of Chintoba Damodar Joshi aguz Succaram Sadashiv Joshi, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3107 and street No. 349, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Succaram Sadashiv Joshi, on the west by the Chundunwady Lane and the property of Succaram Sadanand Purbhoo, on the north by the said Kolbhat Lane, and on the south by the property of Sitaram Juggonnath, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF MILITARY AND WOOLLEN SOCKS AND STOCKINGS; LEATHER BELTS, WOOLLEN THREAD, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on account and at the risk of first purchaser Mr. Vuleebhoy Khanbhoy, Commissariat Contractor, certain commissariat stores purchased on his behalf by his son Mr. Jafferjee Vuleebhoy, the following :—consisting quantity of military and woollen sock and stockings for ladies, gentlemen and childrens (of sizes); khaki cloth, green rap cloth cotton tape, table cloth, leather belts with buckles, woollen thread, &c. &c. will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 12th August, 1890.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

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The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

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NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

THE monthly telegram from Washington, under date the 9th instant, states that, according to the Agricultural Bureau report, the condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States was 89½ per cent., which is the average shown in August for the previous five years ; the state for last month having been 91 7-16, and for June 1888 13-16 ; while for August last season it was 89·3, and in 1888-89, for the same month, 87·3. It is stated that the growth is vigorous, and the fruiting abundant, and the crop promises to be the best known for several years. There is an improvement in the South-West districts due to the rapid growth of the planting in submerged areas.

The above is the only fresh news to hand, Saturday's other commercial and financial advices having been included in our report of that evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	14,17,123
" " Branches	Dec. "	2,36,699
Other Deposits	Inc. "	31,52,610
Government Securities	Dec. "	59,274
Loans	Inc. "	4,78,881
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	18,17,819
Cash with other Banks	Inc. "	60,258
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	28,43,978

The Bank's Cash Balance, it will be seen, shows the material increase of some 28½ lakhs ; but these figures do not represent, by a long way, the contraction of the demand for money, as far as the principal financial institution in this city is concerned, during the past week ; for Private Deposits had increased to a large extent, while Bills Discounted had decreased considerably ; and though there was some 4¾ lakhs more out in Loans, the net diminution in trade requirements was close upon 45 lakhs. Government withdrawals, however, reduced the balance to 191½ lakhs, making the increase since the previous Saturday as shown above.

COTTON has been quiet here to-day with little fresh business passing, the purchases having aggregated under 1,500 bales, of which a third consisted of Dharwar, at Rs. 179½, the balance being made up of Anjar, at Rs. 175 ; Oompta, and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 170, and Rs. 185, respectively ; and Bhagulpore, at Rs. 169. Prices are quoted as before.

Abundant rain fell during the latter half of last week over the whole of the Cotton area, much improving prospects at Beawar, Dhulia, and a portion of the Dhollera circle, where its continued absence was severely felt at the date of the last previous telegraphic advices. In the Bengal circle the fall had been greater than the average to the end of the present month, except at Beawar ; and at Cawnpore, where a little damage had been done by the excessive fall, some 2 inches more than the yearly average had already been registered. In some of the Oomra districts also the fall had been above the average to the end of this month, and fine weather was needed for the plants at Khangaum, Barsee, and Julgaum. The Broach crop continued to flourish ; and the plants were doing well in the Dhollera circle, though at Wadwan, where the fall had been much below the average, more rain was wanted.

WHEAT.—Export buyers having come forward again, there has been considerably more business doing in this market to-day ; but the feeling has been quiet, and prices have not perceptibly changed.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been taken to only a small extent ; but rates have remained unaltered in a quiet market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	882	bales.
Wheat	14,467	cwt.
Linseed	813	"

FREIGHTS are dull. Room has been taken up by the Rubattino steamer, for Seed and Wheat, for prompt shipment, at Rs. 7¼ per ton old scale, for Linseed at Rs. 7¼ ; and for Cotton, at Rs. 8¼ per ton.

EXCHANGE has been strong and advancing all day in presence of Saturday's news from the other side, and Telegraphic has been available at 1s. 7 15-16d. for October-November, and at 1s. 8d. for December-January transfer. There has not been much doing either way beyond a transaction between Banks early in the day in Telegraphic, for November-December transfer. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 8¼d.	"
Francs do.	2·02	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has declined 3-16 per cent. in Fours for Money to-day, and 1-16 for Account, the quoted rates having become 101 11-16 and 101 9-16, respectively, at which the market closed quiet ; 103 nominal, being still quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES have attracted some attention to-day on their principal line of Cotton Mill scrip, the tendency of prices having been generally in favour of sellers. We note an advance of Rs. 20 in Framji Petit ; of Rs. 15 each in Star of India, and Queen ; of Rs. 10 each in Hindustan, Indian Manufacturing, Luckmidas, Mahalukshmi, and Presidency ; and of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Khatao Muccunji, Maneckji Petit, and New Great Eastern, at our quotations. Alliance, on the other hand, are Rs. 20 lower ; and Jevraj Balloo are Rs. 5 down.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th August, as compared with the statement of the 2nd August 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 2. Rs.	Aug. 9. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,64,661	45,47,538
Do. do. at Branches	28,98,710	26,62,011
Other Deposits	2,64,28,372	2,93,80,932
Post Bills	14,508	5,729
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,05,901	7,74,814
	Rs. 4,92,12,152	5,08,71,074
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	73,21,100	72,61,836
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	17,55,626	19,02,629
Loans do. do.	1,01,03,746	1,05,87,627
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,769	7,670
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,31,62,265	1,13,41,446
Stamps, &c.	18,810	18,833
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,267		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,91,246	3,91,267
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,66,861	2,27,119
Cash and Currency Notes	1,62,85,729	1,91,29,707
	Rs. 4,92,12,152	5,08,71,074

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull ; Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7¾d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	93⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82 5-16
4½ per cent. "	83½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	51½d. per oz.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	62	17	63	60	66	28	51	69
August 11, Monday	0	81	0	71	0	80	0	48
Total	62	98	64	31	67	8	52	17
Total of corresponding date last year	57	59	62	44	61	20	54	18
Do. in 1888	48	56	42	16	47	24	45	64

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NAINI TAL.

DEATH.

MAURICE—July 23, at Naini Tal, Mrs. Maurice, widow of the late Mr. Fred. A. Maurice, Traffic Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway. Deeply regretted by all her friends.—English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

MOTLEY—July 31, at 5, Humayon Place, the wife of Capt F. Motley, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1890.

ON the day that the mail left London the first general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial British East Africa Company was held. The announcement in the report which has particular interest for India, and especially for Western India, is this—"The Company's territory holds out equal inducement for the emigration of the surplus native population of British India as the Australian and American Colonies do to the surplus white population of this country." This is a question of imperial importance, which cannot fail at a near date to commend itself to the attention of her Majesty's Government. This is a distinct intimation that the British East Africa Company fully understands that the 750,000 square miles of territory which is confided to its charge must look to India for the colonists who alone can introduce agriculture and commerce into that immense region. Long before the recent partition of Africa was contemplated, we urged the importance of securing for India the vast territories which were derelict in Africa. European colonisation is only practicable in the extreme south of the Dark Continent. The natives of India, inured to tropical conditions, can live and thrive in Africa, and as a matter of fact the Indian communities have, without any help from Government, established themselves in Zanzibar and on the mainland which is now to be ceded to Germany, and have there built up a large and lucrative trade. The report which has just been made public will repay attentive perusal. It is frankly admitted that the immense territory, covering an area six times the extent of Great Britain and Ireland, which has now to be brought under British management, has hitherto remained dormant and undeveloped. In this respect, the territory in question is at a distinct disadvantage as compared with the region assigned to Germany, which is comparatively settled, and where trade has been already established on a wide basis by the Bunnias and Khojahs of India. Still, all deductions made, the region now definitely acquired by the British East Africa Company is of enormous extent and great value, with four hundred miles of comparatively salubrious coast. It extends inland to the 24th degree of Longitude E. of Greenwich. It takes in the northern half of the Victoria Nyanza, the whole of the Albert Nyanza, and two-thirds of the Albert Edward Nyanza, and all the head waters of the Nile. The Victoria Nyanza is a large and navigable inland sea, a thousand feet higher than the Indian Ghauts, nearly 300 miles in length and 225 miles broad. When this sea is brought into communication with the coast by railway, fertile and populated countries, including Uganda which Emin Pasha was so eager to secure for his kinsmen, will be within reach of Indian and English trade. The other great lakes, with Lake Rudolf on the north, will also facilitate trading operations in the interior, where the fertile soil and the fine climate promise well for those who have the enterprise to go forward and turn to account the opportunity which now presents itself.

The Germans, to do them justice, are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet in the large and partially developed region which, by a rigorous effort of self-assertion, they have secured to the south of the virgin country which has been assigned to ourselves. The reports of the German East Africa Company for 1888-89 and 1889-90 are full of interesting information. So far as we know, they have not been published in England, but they deserve the careful attention of those who are interested in African enterprise. The candour of the narrative leaves nothing to be desired. The German Company obtained by an agreement, dated April 28, 1888, extraordinary powers from the Sultan, under which it was to assume on behalf of that potentate charge of the coast on August 15, but the Company was not bound to enter upon its duties until December 31 of the same year. The Consul-General urged that the Company should not defer the commencement of its functions beyond the 18th August. Seeing that the customs, the judicial administration, and the administration of land had to be taken in hand at once,—within three months from the signature of the agreement—it is not to be wondered at that a fearful mess was made of things before the year was out. For the convenience of collection of the customs duties, it was ordered that exports and imports should be confined to seven principal and seven subordinate ports, of which Quiloa, Kumindji, Bagamoyo, Lindi, and Sudi are the chief. It was at first proposed to oust the Indian Custom-house officials who were employed by the Sultan, but at the pressing instance of the latter it was decided to retain them at their posts. The new regulations, which, as our readers are aware, were harassing and vexatious to a degree, were published in German, English, Arabic, and Gujerati. The report glides gently over the aggressive and unwarrantable hauling down of the Sultan's flag at the fourteen ports which were selected for the establishment of German control. It is simply stated that differences arose about the Sultan's flag at Tanga, Pangani, Bagamoyo, and Quiloa, where the Sultan's flag was hauled down. In three other places the German flag was hoisted with the Sultan's, and there apparently the differences did not eventuate in actual fighting and great destruction of life and property. The Arabs are charged with opposing the new order of things in the interests of slavery—a charge which it would be difficult to substantiate, seeing that the conflicts were the direct consequence of the insult to the Sultan's flag. On September 15 it was reported to the Chancellor that it would be necessary to send a force to uphold the rights of the Company, "the Sultan being powerless." This version of the case was amended on the 21st of the same month, when it was reported to the Chancellor that "the Sultan is not keeping faith with us," a fiction which was obviously designed to mitigate the shock of the announcement that the insurrection had become general. A German gunboat arrived and shelled some of the ports, and on November 30 the Company's diplomacy had achieved a further triumph. The English and German fleets blockaded the whole coast, which had been set in a blaze by the high-handed proceedings of the agents of the Company. "All our depots were given up, and our property destroyed," says the report. The Sultan asked for the guaranteed minimum which was to be paid by his new collectors, saying that the Company was not entitled to claim £1,70,000 expenses, seeing that most of the work had been done in the Zanzibar custom-house, where the expense was but small. This business-like representation had for its only result to suggest a counter-claim. The agents of the Company wrote to Berlin that they "think we are entitled to compensation." The next event of importance occurred on May 23, 1889, when the Emperor of Germany conferred territorial rights on the Company. In July the Bundesrath gave the right to acquire land and to sue and be sued. Dr. Peters had on April 5 resigned the directorship in Zanzibar to go in quest of Emin Pasha, and Herr Vohsen succeeded him.

Such is, in brief, the story told in the report of 1888-89. That for the following year just published sets forth how the insurrection was quelled by Major Wissman, who shot an Arab leader who fell into his hands, and adroitly entered into negociations with another who was more formidable. A successful effort was made to establish a *modus vivendi* with the Chiefs. The insurrection is asserted, in complete oblivion of the affair of the flags, to have been the work of the Arabs who were interested in slavery. Wissmann relieved the Company of the cares of government, and enabled it to concentrate its attention on its economic mission and the collection of the customs, land culture, commerce, the devising of railways and other constructions occupied the minds of the agents of the Company. Director Vohsen arrived in Zanzibar in December, 1889, and was successful in obtaining important concessions from Seyid Khalifa, who also assigned to the Company a number of valuable houses. In consideration of these concessions the claim for compensation was dropped. It will be remembered that the unhappy Sultan died of sunstroke a few weeks after, under the suspicious circumstances related at the time in our columns. Wissmann and Vohsen went through the country, inviting chiefs and elders to a Schauris or a "Great Peace," when by presents and bounties they gained their friendship. Steps were taken to stimulate the cultivation of indigenous products and to introduce rice, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. The Chief promised to cultivate fruit trees. The Arab leaders and the village headmen were opposed to all this, preferring the 15 per cent. hitherto levied on ivory and the 20 per cent. on caravans and Indian goods hitherto attainable, but now suppressed by the success of German arms. The report further states that the newly formed line of steamers will introduce direct trade with the coast, and thence with the interior, thus getting rid of the double shipment via Zanzibar and the commission dues now charged by the Indian merchants in that island. "When the trader finds," says the report, "that the ports on the mainland offer great advantages for the sale of his products and the purchase of goods, trade will soon fight shy of the much more expensive and circuitous route of Zanzibar, and will concentrate itself on the continental coast." If this anticipation is verified, it must have an important influence upon the future of Zanzibar and its trade. The more immediate result of the new regime on the mainland will be the transfer to the British East Africa Company's territory of the traders who have hitherto been in Bagomoyo and the other ports now held by the German Company. If Zanzibar loses, we must hope and expect that Mombassa will gain, and from what our correspondent has told us lately concerning that port, it has the promise of the future with it.

COTTON deterioration is a subject that has been prominently before the public lately, and some observations that are made upon it in the report of the Khandeish Experimental Farm for last year will be read with interest by those who have followed the recent, and by no means completed, discussion on the subject. Mr. Ozanne, in his review of the Superintendent's report, notifies that the "question of discouraging short-stapled cotton, and of preventing the increasing malpractices in the cotton trade, which threaten disaster, are forming the subject of a separate report to Government"—an indication that in official circles the evil has attracted as much notice as it already has done in commercial circles, both in England and in Bombay. Mr. Mehta, Superintendent of the Farm, gives full details of the results of experiments in the growth of a number of varieties of cotton. They included four varieties of new American cotton imported in 1884, and grown on the farm since 1885 from seeds acclimatized in Dharwar, and four Sea Island varieties from seed imported this year by the Government of India. The new American made the best yield, the Dharwari—American cotton acclimatized in Dharwar—producing only a small crop, for, says Mr. Mehta, there is no doubt that old American seed has deteriorated on account of the same seed being sown so long year after year without change. An interesting illustration of the process of deterioration which is going on was shown in the sowing of a small plot with what is known as the Amraoti Bilati, to which the local merchants of Berar are partial, and to which the Bombay merchants attribute the deterioration of Berari cotton. The result was to show sixty-four per cent. of short-stapled "varadi" in the lot, and less than twenty-eight per cent. of the local "bani" seed, the proportion of which, the Superintendent says, will yearly diminish, while that of the intruding "varadi" will increase. The observations which Mr. Mehta makes upon the deterioration that is going on in Indian cotton were written before the discussion of the subject began in Bombay, but he refers in a footnote to the meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, and finds in the report of that noteworthy discussion ample confirmation of his views as to the malpractices resorted to by the middleman. As he says, the aim of the middlemen is to pass off his goods in a certain class anyhow, and the cotton presses at Colaba would have very little to do if they did not work for the export trade by mixing up half a dozen samples and producing varieties to order. The whole case, so far as its commercial aspects are concerned, is summed up, however, in the observation that "there would be no cry about the deterioration of Indian cotton if the spade were called a spade and sold as such." This is a view of the case which we have insisted upon more than once. Insist upon it that the up-country dealers shall declare on each bale after it has passed through the press that the consignment is to the extent of so many parts a mixture, and the trade will have no reason to complain. It will then be seen, too, that it is no longer possible to plead against proposals for legislation that the trade asks for mixed cotton, and that bad though the article may be, it is a legitimate response to a legitimate demand. Let the method of "calling a spade a spade" be insisted upon for twelve months, and it will be seen what it is that the trade really demands.

WE desire to speak with all respect and fairness concerning Mr. Bradlaugh and the efforts which from time to time he is making to bring Indian grievances to the notice of the House of Commons. But he must exercise a little more discretion as to the causes that he takes in hand. A few nights ago he put to Sir John Gorst a long series of questions concerning a certain circular which in May last, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India had issued directing that no Chief within the jurisdiction of the Central India Political Agency should subscribe to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* without permission of the Agent or Sub-agent. The circular, it was stated, ordered that if any of the subjects of the Chiefs read or corresponded with, or even sent advertisements to that paper, their names should be communicated to the Resident ; that on the least intimation of a public meeting or a political movement taking place in their States, the police should make inquiry into the matter ; and that people suspected of being agents of the Congress, or secret spies of Bengali newspapers, should be expelled within twenty-four hours. Now, there is no need to indicate the impression that would be made upon public opinion in England if such instructions were to be issued by any Agent of the Government of India. It is sufficient to say for the enlightenment of whomsoever may have taken the "circular" seriously, that some one has perpetrated a clumsy joke upon Mr. Bradlaugh. The whole thing, we have the best of reason to believe, is an entire fabrication. No such circular, or any other instructions in the sense indicated in it, were ever issued by or under the orders of the Central India Agency, and if Mr. Bradlaugh is rash enough, when Parliament reassembles in November, to ask Sir John Gorst what he has learnt on the subject from Indore, he will be reminded of the supreme unwisdom of a "Member for India" leaving out of account the playful inventiveness of the Bengali.

AMONGST the visitors to India during the cold weather will be the Rev. S. A. Barnett, the well-known Vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, who has taken such a prominent part in the work of Toynbee Hall and in other movements for the social and intellectual amelioration of the people of the East End of London. Two other of our "visitors" will be home-comers—Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier, who are now on a tour in the Lake Districts and Scotland, and who are expected to return to Bombay in November.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that this Corporation do not acknowledge that it is any portion of the legal duties cast upon them by law to establish or maintain homes, asylums, hospitals, or sanitaria for lepers or leprous vagrants. That they respectfully ask Government to reconsider the step taken by them of closing the Leper Ward of Sir J. J. Hospital. That with the object of co-operating, in the work of alleviating, human suffering, the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant for the purpose of defraying a moiety of the cost of *temporarily* maintaining the Leper Asylum proposed to be established by public subscription, provided that such moiety does not exceed the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month and that Government undertake to defray the other moiety of the cost of maintenance. After some discussion the Municipal Commissioner stated he had received a communication from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor stating that Government consented to pay, as requested, a moiety up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000. The committee of the Leper Fund had collected very nearly Rs. 35,000, and there was therefore a fair prospect of their being able to put the scheme into execution within a very short time. The motion was carried and it was further agreed, that with reference to the Commissioner's letter, dated 6th August, and as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month for the maintenance of the proposed Leper Home, in accordance with the resolution of the Corporation just passed in that behalf.

DR. K. N. Bahadurjee, we are glad to hear, has recovered from the effects of his recent severe accident, and has resumed his professional duties.

BALANCES held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency banks and their branches, on the last day of July 1888, were Rs. 15,41,25,000 ; July 1889, Rs. 12,70,22,000 ; and July 1890, Rs. 13,58,74,000.

CAPTAIN C. H. HUNT, of the Leicestershire Regiment, now at Aden, was, the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears, forced to undertake a very unexpected voyage recently. Captain Hunt, who was seeing off some friends by a P. and O. steamer, delayed too long on board, and was, nilly-willy, carried to Suez, a four or five days' trip. During

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

REBELLION IN MOROCCO.

PRISONERS TORTURED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

A rebellion is reported to have broken out in Morocco.

The insurgents have defeated the Sultan's army, capturing many prisoners, whom they tortured to death.

The action was fought at Aitinsi.

The Sultan's troops are being reinforced before proceeding further against the rebels.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KAISER AT HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Emperor William arrived at Heligoland yesterday, and was received with much enthusiasm.

His Majesty sailed for Wilhelmshaven in the evening.

THE DOCK STRIKES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Negotiations between employers and the Men's Committee continue at Cardiff, and will probably end in arbitration.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10.

A meeting of forty thousand Socialists was held here to-day in favour of universal suffrage, and it was resolved to continue the struggle till this object was attained.

A progressist meeting was held in the evening, at which the speakers declared that violence must take the place of lawful means.

MR. MUDHOLKAR AT AKOLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Aug. 11.

A large and influential meeting was held yesterday, in honour of the Congress delegate, Mr. Mudholkar. Rao Saheb Deorao Vinayak presided. An address and nazars were presented by the merchants. Mr. Mudholkar gave an interesting and instructive address.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Aug. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 11.

French mail steamer Niemen, from Calcutta, arrived. N. L. steamer Dresden, from Aden, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, August 10.

10 p.m.	73·3

MONDAY, August 11.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	80·1

THE CHOLERA IN THE RED SEA.

The following *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued last night :—

NOTIFICATION.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 9th August, 1890.

No. 3160.—The following telegram, dated 7th August, 1890, received by the Political Resident, Aden, from the British Consul at Alexandria, is published for general information :—

"Please inform ship-agents that during the cholera quarantine here vessels embarking passengers at Aden or other Red Sea ports must produce certificate by authorities that passengers do not come from any port of the Arabian Coast and have resided over fifteen days at the port of embarkation at the time of departure. Would advise British ships to avoid the Red Sea ports for present and susceptible cargo. Measures here are very severe on sea and land against pilgrims. Please inform Bombay."

By Order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council.

(Sd). J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The *Athenæum* is a little mixed in its facts, but our readers will understand to what the following refers :—

An Indian association, known as the Pure Literature Society—the object of which is to translate into the vernaculars and to disseminate in cheap form throughout the country, light wholesome reading, to supplant, if possible, the nauseous presentments of English life which certain smart Bengali writers have of late been putting into circulation—is in difficulties about a proposed Guzerati edition of Dickens. Naturally 'Pickwick' comes first to the front. However, the vexed question does not seem to concern the tremendous problem of rendering such a character as Sam Weller comprehensible to the native intellect. It appears rather that there are one or two Nonconformist ministers on the committee who are dismayed at the idea of introducing a Mr. Stiggins to the Indian public! Whatever weight the objection may be entitled to, one thing is certain: the Pure Literature Society are contemplating an almost impossible task in much too light-hearted a spirit. Imagine the poor Indian ryot brooding over the vagaries of Daniel Quilp or Sarah Gamp! Does the Society accept the responsibility of intruding on Hindu mythology new and eccentric incarnations of Vishnu and of the goddess Kali?

The Paris papers all speak in the warmest terms of Sir Richard Wallace. They do not forget that when the city was being bombarded, he headed a subscription for the sufferers with 100,000f. Sir Richard, while so generous to the French, did not forget his countrymen, but established for them the Hertford Hospital at Levallois.

Batoum has been considerably excited by the arrival of a Russian peasant woman, in Turkish dress, who had just made her escape from the harem of a Turk, to whom she was sold some years ago at Rizah, whither she had been decoyed from her home in Kertch. She declares that there are many Russian women immured as she has been in Rizah.

An explosion occurred on Friday (July 18) in the battery-room of the chief office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, situated at the corner of Broadway and Dey-street, New York. The flames, which immediately broke out, soon spread to the portion of the building above, including the operating-room and the offices of the Associated Press, both of which were gutted, while the lower floors were drenched with water. The loss is estimated at 250,000 dols. The wires of the Western Union Company were concentrated in the building; and the result of the fire was that the service was greatly crippled. Business on the Exchange in New York and elsewhere was delayed, owing to the absence of despatches. The Associated Press has taken temporary offices in Jersey City. The Western Union Company's operators are scattered among various offices in and adjacent to New York, where they accept telegrams delivered by messenges. Only about forty operators were on duty at the time, and all succeeded in effecting their escape. The burning of the wires prevents the receipt of despatches from Sandy Hook and Fire Island reporting the arrival of vessels. All the papers and records as far back as 1840 were destroyed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban presiding. There were also present:—Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Dr. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Messrs. Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Pestonji, Rai Bahadur Lucheman Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Maneckji Behramji Dadabhai, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherji Nowroji Banaji, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon'ble Rahimtula Mahamed Sayani, Dr. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Messrs. Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Colonel W. H. Wilson, and Mr J. P. Watson.

THE QUESTION OF HOUSING VAGRANT LEPERS.

The Corporation considered letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 23rd instant, asking the Corporation to take measures to provide shelter for the reception of lepers, pending their despatch to the asylum or other place appointed; adding that if the Corporation found itself "embarrassed by want of legal authority, the case might be stated to Government with a view to further legislation." In connection with this subject the following notices of motion from Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and Dr. Viegas, were considered and discussed together, by the Corporation :—

Bombay, 29th July, 1890.

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I beg to give notice that at the meeting called on 11th August, I shall move the following resolution in reference to Government letter No. 2911 dated, 23rd July 1890 :—

"1. That this Corporation do not acknowledge that it is any portion of the legal duties cast upon them by law to establish or maintain homes, asylums, hospitals or sanitaria for lepers or leprous vagrants.

"2. That they respectfully ask Government to reconsider the step taken by them of closing the Leper Ward of the Sir J. J. Hospital.

"3. That with the object of co-operating in the work of alleviating, human suffering, his Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant for the purpose of defraying a moiety of the cost of *temporarily* maintaining the Leper Asylum proposed to be established by public subscription, provided that such moiety does not exceed the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month and that Government undertake to defray the other moiety of the cost of maintenance."—Yours, &c.,

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

Bombay, 6th August 1890.

Sir,—I beg to give notice that at the meeting of the Corporation, called for the 11th instant, I shall move the following resolution :—"That, with reference to the Commissioner's letter No. 9454, dated 6th August 1890, and as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution of the same date, sanction be given to an expenditure, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month, for the maintenance of the proposed Leper Home; the Standing Committee understanding that the total cost will be Rs. 2,000, but that Government be asked to bear the other moiety of the expenditure, and the Corporation being advised to state explicitly that this will be a voluntary contribution on their part and that they do not recognise, in granting it any legal liability."—I have, &c.,

DOSABHAI FRAMJI.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in speaking to his notice of motion, said that at the recent meetings of the Corporation, they had already discussed the question of the liability of that body in respect to Government, and he would not, therefore, repeat the arguments that he had urged on previous occasions. There was nothing in section 61 of the Municipal Act, which made it incumbent on the Corporation to establish or maintain homes, asylums, hospitals, or sanitaria for lepers or leprous vagrants. It was perfectly true that in section 62 it was laid down to take measures to prevent or check the spread of dangerous diseases. The position which the Corporation took up with regard to the words "dangerous diseases" was that, when these words were used in the section of the Act, they were not used in the sense of what it would mean as all dangerous diseases, for, if it were so, the Municipality would have to establish hospitals for every disease to which flesh was heir to. The words "dangerous diseases," as used in the Act were used in the sense of epidemics such as cholera, small-pox, measles, &c., which broke out suddenly in the city. Any other construction of those words would make it incumbent on the Corporation to establish hospitals or sanitaria for all diseases, which were more or less dangerous to health. It was impossible to think that the Legislature could ever have meant that those words included all dangerous diseases. The Government seemed to assume that it was the duty of the Corporation to provide for a disease of the character of leprosy. It was therefore but right and proper that the Corporation should emphatically, but at the same time respectfully, make a representation to Government that it was not their duty, as assumed by them, to provide hospitals, asylums, &c., for lepers or leprous vagrants. Speaking with reference to the second part of his motion, namely, that Government be respectfully asked to re-consider the step taken by them of closing the Leper Ward of the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, Mr. Mehta observed that up to the present moment they had no authentic information whatever as to the circumstances under which the Leper Ward, which was a formal trust or a formal endowment, had been closed. One would have thought that when the Government addressed such a letter to the Corporation, they would have taken that opportunity to explain the reasons for which they, in apparent violation of the express terms of the endowment, had closed the Leper Ward. The attitude Government seemed to have taken in this matter appeared to be somewhat like this—"Never mind the endowment; we shall not give you any reasons why we have closed the Leper Ward." If the Government did not think this to be a proper occasion to vouchsafe them an explanation, they might be reminded to re-consider the step which had been rashly and inconsiderately taken by them. Speaking with regard to the third and last para. of his motion, Mr. Mehta remarked that the energetic initiative, or rather the energetic working of the whole scheme of providing a temporary asylum for lepers, was due to their able and painstaking Municipal Commissioner. (Applause.) It was a matter of pride that Mr. Acworth had, more as a public spirited citizen than as Municipal Commissioner, brought it home to the public mind that they should promptly and energetically adopt measures for the purpose of alleviating human suffering of a very serious character which was prevailing in the city. (Hear, hear.) They would all agree with him that the Corporation had reason to congratulate themselves upon the energy and the ability with which Mr. Acworth had taken up the question—(hear, hear)—and had moved the public to subscribe such a large amount, which promised to be still larger, in time, for the purpose of alleviating human suffering in the form of leprosy. It was but right that the Corporation should, as they had always done, take measures to relieve human suffering and come forward on the present occasion on behalf of the rate-payers to take their proper share in such a good and benevolent work. He had, therefore, the great pleasure to propose that they should pay a moiety of the cost with Government for the maintenance of a temporary leper asylum. (Applause.)

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy seconded Mr. Mehta's motion.

Sir Henry Morland, speaking to a point of order, said that the President would have to introduce Mr. Dosabhoy's motion in connection with Mr. Mehta's proposition, otherwise there would be no notice before the Corporation that the Standing Committee had acted in that matter.

A long discussion ensued as to the point of order, the President eventually ruling that Mr. Mehta's was the only proposition just then for consideration before the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner hoped that the whole scheme would not be wrecked on the point of order. He thought Mr. Dosabhoy's motion supplemented and completed the wish expressed in Mr. Mehta's motion. He was at first very apprehensive that "the powers that be" would mutually or separately refuse to maintain the asylum for lepers, which they had now a fair prospect of raising. If the Government or the Corporation had refused to maintain the asylum, all the efforts of the Committee of the Leper Fund would have been rendered nugatory. He was rejoiced to say that he had received on the previous day a communication from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor in which it was stated that the Government consented to pay, as he had requested them to do, a moiety up to a maximum of one thousand rupees —(Loud applause.)—which the Corporation were asked that day to sanction. He hoped that as far as the question of payment for the maintenance of the institution was concerned, all the differences had now been finally set at rest. The Committee of the Leper Fund had been able to collect within the last fortnight very nearly Rs. 35,000—(applause)—and there was, therefore, a fair prospect of their being able to put the scheme into execution within a very short time. It would not now be long before they would be able to remove the nuisance, to a great extent, if not altogether, which prevailed in every part of the city.

Dr. Blaney: How is this Rs. 2,000 arrived at?

The Municipal Commissioner said that the sum was arrived at after some consideration of the requirements of the proposed asylum. He would lay the accounts at an early opportunity before both the Standing Committee and the Corporation to see how the money was proposed to be spent. He assumed that there would be about 200 lepers housed in the temporary asylum, the cost per head amounting to about Rs. 10 per month. He did not think the cost would be so much as Rs.2,000 per month. This was more or less a leap in the dark, inasmuch as he could not say how many lepers would be housed in the asylum, nor did he know for certain what establishment might be needed. The site for the asylum had not yet been absolutely decided upon. The institution, which would entail an actual expenditure of not less than Rs. 1,750, ought to be maintained on the cheapest lines. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney admired Mr. Acworth for his spirit as a private citizen in opposing the Government of India, who had hitherto done nothing towards alleviating the sufferings of the lepers of Bombay. It was on an assurance that something would be done by Government in that direction, that the Corporation invited Prince Albert Victor of Wales to lay the foundation-stone of a leper asylum at Trombay. Dr. Blaney asked several questions with regard to the requirements, &c., of the proposed Leper Home, and concluded by saying that no interments of dead lepers ought to be allowed, but that their bodies should be burnt.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, in winding up the debate, said that Mr. Acworth had in no way opposed the Government of India—(hear, hear, from the Commissioner)—and he thought that Government, in refusing to legislate hastly, only showed a wise and proper caution.

Dr. Viegas, in supporting the proposition, said it was only right they should learn from Government what had been done with the Rs. 80,000, which Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy placed at their disposal for a specific purpose. He had been asking several gentlemen whether Government had ever satisfactorily explained that matter, but no satisfactory explanation had been forthcoming. It was a matter which the Corporation should be informed of. He also thoroughly agreed with Dr. Blaney that their medical officer in charge of the municipal hospitals could be with very great economy engaged to look after that proposed asylum. As to the estimated expenditure for maintenance he believed Mr. Acworth had gone very fully into the matter, and even if they should exceed it by a couple of hundred rupees or so, he did not think either Government or the Municipality would grudge a few rupees more than presently sanctioned.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said in reply that the reason why the Corporation did not demand those particulars referred to by Dr. Blaney, not from Mr. Acworth but from the committee was, in the first place, the committee was the proper body to ask, and, secondly, this was an experimental measure which would give them some experience as to how many lepers should be treated—how many males, females, and children. Viewing it in that light he had not considered it necessary to ask the committee those particulars. He did not agree with Dr. Blaney as to the action of the Government of India. He thought they had done very rightly, for the segregation of lepers was a matter which required very careful consideration, and they rather deserved to be praised than condemned for the manner in which they were endeavouring to act in the matter. What they were doing was not in opposition to the Government of India, but they were taking action in a matter they as well as the Government of India had at heart.

The motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Carroll next moved in the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, "That, with reference to the Commissioner's letter, dated 6th August, 1890, and as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution of the same date, sanction be given to an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month for the maintenance of the proposed Leper Home; the Standing Committee understanding that the total cost will be Rs. 2,000, but that Government be asked to bear the other moiety of the expenditure, and the Corporation being advised to state explicitly that this will be a voluntary contribution on their part and that they do not recognise, in granting it, any legal liability."

Dr. Viegas seconded the motion.

Mr. P. M. Mehta pointed out to Mr. Carroll that in the face of the letter received from Government, and the motion already carried, it would be necessary to alter the wording of the motion. It was not necessary that Government be asked now to bear the other moiety of the expenditure.

Mr. Carroll could not see his way, however, to make any alteration. He was only proposing the motion in the absence of the gentleman who had given notice of it, and altering the wording of it would not make any difference one way or another.

Mr. Roughton said, to remove the difficulty, he would move an amendment that the wording of the latter part of the motion should be altered as follows :—"The Corporation understanding that the total cost will be Rs. 2,000, but that Government will bear the other moiety of the expenditure, the Corporation explicitly stating that this will be a voluntary contribution," &c.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee seconded.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved another amendment to the effect that all the words after "leper home," should be omitted, and that they should substitute, "in accordance with the resolution of the Corporation just passed in that behalf."

Dr. Khory seconded this amendment.

On a vote Dr. Bhalchandra's amendment was declared carried *nem. con.*

THE RAISING OF LOANS.

Sir Henry Morland moved, "That as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution, dated 23rd July, 1890, that, as in consequence of the arrangements between the Governments of India and Bombay not being completed as the terms, &c., for the raising of the 35 lakhs loan, and the fifth instalment of the Tansa water-works loan (25 lakhs), it is necessary to provide funds for payment of works chargeable to such loans and already in progress, sanction be given to the disposal, at ruling market rates, of the balance of 4 per cent. Government paper, belonging to the surplus cash deposit account amounting to Rs. 1,53,600, to meet immediate requirements in the beginning of the next month. "That a general sanction be given to the payment, pending the raising of the said loan funds, of advances from time to time, from the following sources :—(1) Surplus cash balance, (2) unexpended balances of the 44 lakhs and 7 lakhs, sanitary works loan, 12 lakhs drainage and water works loan, and Rs. 10,08,500, miscellaneous works loan, Rs. 2,43,000 Agripada house sullage connections loan; (3) municipal building fund; and (4) Tansa water-works loan interest investment. "That, as applied for by the Chief Accountant in his letter to the Commissioner No. 1199, dated 22nd instant, sanction be given to payments on account of the different loan works now in progress being made by advances, from time to time, from the available balances on hand, irrespective of the particular loan, in which such work may have been included, so that the necessity of selling invested funds on inopportune occasions may be avoided."

Sir Henry explained this was merely a temporary measure in order to avoid selling Government paper at unfavourable terms.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhai seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney said they had never before been in such a financial difficulty; it did not look like healthy finance; and he would propose a rider "that it is undesirable in future to undertake the execution, except for the most urgent reasons, of works costing one lakh of rupees in expenditure before the loans for such works are sanctioned by Government.

Sir Henry Morland would not accept it as a rider.

Dr. Blaney then said that he would put it as an amendment, and was seconded by Dr. Shroff.

On a vote the motion was carried.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday, at 3 p.m.

Few of the Continental quidnuncs seem aware of the fact that Prince Ferdinand and Prince Alexander—the present and former ruler of Bulgaria—recently had a secret meeting. Ferdinand dreads the return of the Battenberger to Bulgaria; and so he asked him his intentions. Alexander declared that he had no ambition whatever to wear the Bulgarian crown again.

The Paris Metropolitan Railway scheme of M. Bunau Varilla, which M. Eiffel proposes to carry out, is now before the town council of that city. Nearly five miles of the railway will be underground more than half a mile on the surface, and almost a mile and a half will be elevated on an iron arcade. The continuous brake and block system is adopted in the plan, and the electric lighting of the tunnels will be done by machines worked by the motors used for ventilation. Only two classes of carriages are to be employed.

MR. MODY'S BOWLING.

THE CAPTAIN'S VERSION.

Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, captain of the Parsee cricket team, writes to us:—Sir, I am reluctantly compelled to take my pen to offer some explanation, as I find that the gentleman who reported me to have used certain words which I have not used regarding Mr. Mody's bowling, has apparently misunderstood me. I was reported to have said as follows :—"Mr. Patel himself openly admitted in the tent that he thought some but not all of his balls were throws." The above is not my opinion but Mr. Vernon's, and I being asked by a friend of mine what Mr. Vernon's opinion was simply reproduced the same. The opinion that I gave out the other day about Mr. Mody's bowling was that there was some doubt about certain of his balls. Now it will be at once seen that to express a doubt about some balls is not tantamount to calling Mr. Mody's bowling unfair. Further, I think that none but an expert can clear these doubts in this particular case, and until they are cleared it would be unfair to debar a cricketer from a first-class match. At the outset of this unfortunate controversy my contention was that the question of unfairness, if any, of Mr. Mody's bowling could be only decided by a competent tribunal; and not by everybody, without any special knowledge of this subject. This important question cannot be superficially decided, as some of our critics think, especially when it is remembered that the controversy about unfair bowling lasted in England for more than a year, and his Excellency Lord Harris also took a prominent part in it I will presently show that it is not so easy as some of the writers in the Press suppose to say where fair bowling ends and unfair begins, and I am supported in this opinion by no less an authority than Mr. A. G. Steel, who says :—"It can almost be taken for granted that it is impossible satisfactorily to define a throw, and even if this were not so the solution of the question would be no nearer, as there would be just the same difficulties in the way of an umpire saying that a bowler came within the definition as there is now in saying that he throws."

The Parsee cricketers have a good case regarding Messrs. Pundole and Mody's bowling, and they are prepared to lay it before an impartial and competent tribunal of cricketers. Here are some of the salient points of our case. In the first place specific reasons must be advanced to call Mr. Pundole's delivery unfair. Up till now no reasons have been advanced, the only one given in my presence was that "Pundole was working with his wrist, and that action looked like a throw."

Now this view of the case is quite erroneous, because here are the opinions of some of the greatest authorities on cricket, *viz.*, the author of the "Cricket Field" and Mr. Kinghood. These gentlemen lay down that "it is a mistake to say *the action of the wrist* makes a throw."

The late James Lillywhite was also of opinion that "it was the action of the elbow and not *the wrist* that distinguished a throw." Again Mr. A. G. Steel thinks that it is impossible for a thrower to send in his balls from leg. Mr. Pundole has often sent in his balls from leg. Therefore I say that it is a mistake to suppose that Mr. Pundole throws because he works his wrist, while delivering the ball. Opinions on cricket matters must not be mere articles of faith, but they must be conclusions of reason. Another important fact that goes entirely in Mr. Pundole's favour is that he was in England with the second team and played eighteen matches against Clubs like M. C. C., Surrey, and others, where no objection was taken to his bowling. As for the fast bowler Mr. Mody there are also many important points to be considered. First it is well to bear in mind the opinions of Lord Bessborough and Mr. Thomas Keyworth in connection with throws.

Mr. Thomas Keyworth defines a throw as follows :—"In a real throw the arm must be bent and then the elbow stiffened the moment of delivery. *Other methods of propulsion may look like throwing, but resemblance is not identity.*

It is well for our critics to bear in mind the above definition of a throw in criticising Mr. Mody. The opinion of Lord Bessborough is that "the elbow must not be bent at the moment of delivery." Therefore in determining whether a bowler throws or not one should first try to find out whether his elbow is bent or not. Now those who have watched Mr. Mody will bear me out that he does not bend his elbow. Another point that greatly goes in his favor is this, Mr. A. G. Steel says :—"Again a throwing bowler does not change his pace as other bowlers do." Surely Mr. Mody does change his pace now and then. Even critics that are hostile to Mr. Mody admit that only one ball in six is a throw. There are many other points, but at present I do not think it advisable to lengthen my observations; however, I will be glad to produce my authorities before a properly constituted tribunal. I trust I have shown sufficient reasons why Messrs. Mody and Pundole cannot be debarred from first-class cricket without a fair trial. Let them be judged by those who only can judge. I would not have troubled you, Sir, with this long letter had it not been for the wider issues involved in this unfortunate controversy; I for one who have been connected with Parsee cricket for the last twenty years, would be only too glad to settle this dispute without creating ill-feeling between the Bombay Gymkhana and the leading Parsee cricketers.

P.S.—In reference to your correspondent's observations on the unseemly demonstration made by boys in the crowd against the Bombay players; I have only to say that we all deplore such conduct, and we are already taking such steps as we hope, will put a stop to it.

THE GIFT OF THE SEA.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes the following verses to the August number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* :—

The dead child lay in the shroud
And the widow watched beside;
And her mother slept and the Channel swept
The gale in the teeth of the tide.

But the widow laughed at all.
"I have lost my man in the sea,
And the child is dead. Be still," she said,
"What more can ye do to me?"

And the widow watched the dead,
And the candle guttered low,
And she tried to sing the Passing Song
That bids the poor soul go.

And "Mary take you now," she sang,
"That lay against my heart."
And "Mary, smooth your crib to-night,"
But she could not say "Depart."

Then came a cry from the sea,
But the sea-rime blinded the glass,
And, "Heard ye nothing, mother?" she said;
"'Tis the child that waits to pass."

And the nodding mother sighed.
"'Tis a lambing ewe in the whin.
For why should the christened soul cry out,
That never knew of sin?"

"Oh, feet I have held in my hand,
Oh, hands at my heart to catch,
How should they know the road to go,
And how should they lift the latch?"

They laid a sheet to the door,
With the little quilt atop,
That it might not hurt from the cold or the dirt,
But the crying would not stop.

The widow lifted the latch
And strained her eyes to see,
And opened the door on the bitter shore
To let the soul go free.

There was neither glimmer nor ghost,
There was neither spirit nor spark,
And, "Heard ye nothing, mother?" she said,
"'Tis crying for me in the dark."

And the nodding mother sighed,
"'Tis sorrow makes ye dull,
Have ye yet to learn the cry of the tern,
Or the wail of the wind blown gull?"

"The terns are blown inland,
The grey gull follows the plough.
'Twas never a bird the voice I heard,
Oh, mother, I hear it now!"

"Lie still, dear lamb, lie still,
The child is passed from harm,
'Tis the ache in your breast that broke your rest,
And the feel of an empty arm."

She put her mother aside,
"In Mary's name let be!
For the peace of my soul I must go," she said,
And she went to the calling sea.

In the heel of the wind-bit pier,
Where the twisted weed was piled,
She came to the life she had missed by an hour,
For she came to a little child.

She laid in into her breast
And back to her mother she came,
But it would not feed, and it would not heed,
Though she gave it her own child's name.

And the dead child dripped on her breast,
And her own in the shroud lay stark,
And, "God forgive us, mother," she said,
"We let it die in the dark!"

SEQUEL TO A BOMBAY TRIAL.

At Manchester Assizes, on the 19th July, the action *Tatham and others vs. Benson* was tried before Mr. Justice A. L. Smith. Mr. Yates appeared for the plaintiff's and Mr. Bradbury for the defendant. Mr. Yates stated that the action was brought by Messrs. J. Tatham, H. Livesey and Co., Thomas Holt, and James Scott and Co., to recover damages generally and severally amounting to £5,000 from the defendant, William Benson, for what he thought was about as malicious and bad a libel as it was possible in a trading community for one person to publish upon another. James Scott and Co. were merchants and engineers who had a place both in India and in this country, and whose business was and had chiefly been to erect cotton mills and fit them with machinery in India. They did not make the machinery themselves, but they bought it from well-known firms in this country who made the different classes of machinery for a spinning mill. In the year 1883 a firm of Indian bankers (whose names he would not attempt to pronounce), desired to start a cotton mill at Jubbulpore. James Scott and Co. obtained a contract to supply and fit those mills with machinery, and in the contract the firms from whom the machines should be obtained were specified. The machinery was to be of the very best class, and was to be fitted up by the contractors in a very proper manner. Benson, the defendant, was a rival in trade. He was a man who did the same sort of work as Messrs. Scott and Co., and he thought the jury would have no doubt when they heard the facts, that the report which he had given on the machinery was the result of spite on his part against his rivals, because they had been fortunate enough some two years before, to obtain a very large contract over his head. After the contract was signed to erect the mill in Bombay and supply it with machinery, some two years were spent on the work before the mill was started. Something afterwards went wrong in the working of the mill, and the result was the defendant either asked himself, or got himself called in, or was called in to report upon the machinery, in the mill, and he made a report, about which complaint was made there. In that report he said generally that the job was a cheap job, that the work was jerry work, that the machines were second-hand, and that the whole thing was of the cheapest and commonest description. He was an expert, or was supposed to be one, and when the jury were told that there was not one single word of truth in that from beginning to end they would see how malicious was the report he made. The defendant got that report printed. Fifty copies of it were printed in Bombay and some were sent home to his son and to other people, and altogether he got the report spread as much as possible. When the jury considered how suspicious was the native character in India they would understand what immense mischief might be done and had been done by that report. The immediate result of it was that an action was commenced first in Jubbulpore and then in Bombay against James Scott and Company for breach of contract, the claim being for £56,000 sterling. That action took 130 days, and it cost £30,000, of which Mr. Scott was £10,000 out of pocket. The chief witness of the plaintiffs in that action, on whom they relied throughout, was Benson, who now pleaded that the report was a privileged communication, and that the words in the report, without the alleged meaning, were true in substance and in fact. He challenged the defendant to prove that now, and he warned him that he had his evidence taken on oath at Bombay and also his evidence taken upon commission here. But he did not think the defendant would go into the box, because if he did he might find that it was very easy to say a thing, but not so easy in this country to get out of it. The report was said to be a privileged report. How it was privileged he could not conceive. It was false to the defendant's knowledge if it was false at all.

The Judge: Whom was the report made for?

Mr. Yates replied that it was made for the bankers in Bombay. The result of the 130 days' trial was that Messrs. Scott were successful all along the line in every court, but had not been able to recover £10,000 out of pocket.

James Scott, one of the plaintiffs, was called, and said he had erected cotton mills in India to the extent of £1,500,000 sterling. Benson was a traveller for the Junction Ironworks, Manchester. He was in India in 1882 when witness was there and they frequently met there. With regard to the contract for the Jubbulpore mill, he swore that he followed that contract absolutely. The machinery was of the best material, and of the most improved construction, and was obtained from the firms to whom he was limited in the contract. The defendant's report had done him immeasurable damage in India. He had lost two very important contracts in consequence of it. When once the native mind was disturbed, it was scarcely ever possible to regain their confidence. They were not intelligent enough to understand such disputes, especially with regard to machinery. In his evidence at Bombay the defendant admitted he had sent copies of his report to his son and to a Mr. King and Mr. Howarth in England. The report had no foundation of truth. In January, 1887, he met Benson at the door of the Waverley Hotel, Bombay. The latter accosted him and said: "I have been down to Jubbulpore, and I am writing out a report. I will make it hot for you for taking that Ambica order out of my hands." Witness said to him, "Be careful what you do. Tell the truth and I don't care," and left him. Benson got £270 for making his report.

Cross-examined: He was not aware that, far from desiring to injure Livesey and Co., Benson was trying to get orders for them. If that was so, it would not alter his opinion, and he said the same with regard to the other firms.

Robert Livesey, a member of the firm of Henry Livesey and Co., Limited, said that firm supplied the looms and the machinery for the looms at the Jubulpore mill. They were of the best quality, with all the latest patents and improvements. There were no better machines at that time. The name of the firm was cast upon all the goods.

James Spencer of the firm of James Spencer and Co., Hollinwood, gave similar evidence with reference to his part of the contract.

Thomas Holt, reelmaker, said he was about the largest reelmaker in England. He supplied his usual quality of reels for the Indian mill. His name was cast on them all.

This concluded the plaintiff's case, and the Judge said he thought the occasion of the publication of the report to the bankers who employed the defendant was privileged, but he did not say that with regard to what happened afterwards, although the publication to the son and King and Howarth resulted in no damage in this country. He should rule that the latter publication was not privileged.

Mr. Bradbury on behalf of the defendant, said he had a very difficult task in this case, because the defendant was not able to place before them the evidence that under other circumstances would be produced. All the people who could be his witnesses were in India, whereas the plaintiffs could call on the the manufacturers, who were in England. He submitted that Mr. Scott had simply brought the defendant there out of revenge.

Charles Wilkinson, cotton spinner, Stockport, said he went to India and examined the machinery, and gave evidence on commission for the trial at Bombay. The report of the defendant was accurate in a sense. He thought it was an honest report. He might qualify that by saying it was not the sort of report he himself would have written. The millowners were excessively dissatisfied with the machinery.

Cross-examined: He should not define the report as exactly a true report. To a large extent it was true, but it was more or less overdrawn. The report was shown to him while he was at the mill making his own examination. The machinery was not second-hand. Apart from the contract the job was not one he would have accepted himself. For short staple cottons such as they used in India he would say that Tatham's were not of as high standing as Platt's.

William Benson, the defendant, said that in 1884 he was travelling for the Junction Ironworks in India. He was asked to inspect the mill at Jubbulpore. He never offered any tender for the Ambica Mill. The contract was offered to him, but so many people wanted commissions out of it that he would not accept it. He denied that he had ever threatened to make things hot for Mr. Scott. He had no animosity either against Mr. Scott or any of the plaintiffs. The report was an honest account of the result of his examination. When he went into the mill the place was like a ruin. Part of the machinery only was working.

Cross-examined: He was not present at the last trial in India, but gave his evidence on commission. Although his side was beaten at the trial in India, he still maintained that his report was true in substance and in fact. He did not say with regard to the tools that with one exception they were all second-hand. On hearing his evidence to that effect in the High Court at Bombay, read over, witness said he did not remember whether he swore that or not. He thought he did not see the contract before he made his report, but the people at the mill were able to give him a good idea of its terms.

His Lordship summed up. He remarked that there was evidently a good deal of hot blood on Mr. Scott's side as well as on the part of the defendant. The jury would have to decide whether the report was an honest report, and they should consider the circumstances of its republication, but they must not take into account any publication that might have occurred through the proceedings in court in India.

The jury retired, and returned in about an hour with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £750.

SIR MACKENZIE WALLACE'S RIDE.

In the *English Illustrated Magazine* to hand by Sunday's mail, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace continues the narrative of his journey overland from India, carrying the reader from Boragjun, through Shiraz, Ispahan, Persepolis, and Yezdikhast to Teheran. From Sir Donald's story we make the following extracts :—

The Persian poets had taught me to expect at Shiraz something which might, with a moderate stretch of imagination, be called an earthly paradise, but what I saw before me did not suggest anything of the kind; and a closer inspection only confirmed the first impression. Either Shiraz has sadly degenerated since the classic period of Persian literature, or the poets of that time indulged in an amount of poetic license which would hardly be tolerated in our realistic, matter-of-fact days. If I could not admit that Shiraz might properly be called an earthly paradise I found it at least a very agreeable place to live in for a few days—thanks chiefly to the kindness of an English doctor attached to the Telegraph Department whom I had never seen before, but who treated me as an old friend. Under his experienced guidance, I visited the bazaars, the konak of the Governor, the tombs of Hafiz and Saadi, and all the notable things of the place.

It was a bright, crisp morning when I started from Shiraz, and the cool invigorating temperature accompanied me the whole way. If I had reason to complain of the temperature at all it was of the cold rather than of the heat, and the cold did not trouble me much. Only once or twice, when I had to spend a windy night in a "bala khaneh" with open windows, did I feel the cold at all disagreeable.

I have used the word "bala-khaneh," and I ought perhaps to explain what it means. Imagine, then, in a village or on the open plain, a long, low, rectangular building of yellowish-brown unburnt bricks, resembling a primitive fort with minature battlements. In the middle of the façade is a square truncated tower, in which is an arched gateway below, and a room with two or three windows above. If you enter the gateway you will find yourself in a square court, three sides of which are composed of flat-roofed stables, and the fourth of rough, simple accomodation for human beings. The building is a "chapper-khaneh," or post-station, and the upper chamber above the gateway is the "bala-khaneh," or apartment for travellers. It is simply a bare room with earthen floor and without a vestige of furniture of any description. If the inmate wants to indulge in the luxury of a chair, table or bed, he must bring such articles with him. As a rule the traveller carries with him merely carpets and bedding, and eats or takes his meals in a squatting or reclining posture after the manner of Orientals. He may have with him one or two small carpets to serve as window-frames and curtains on the windward side of the apartment, but if it is very cold he will do well to go down to the post-master's room by the side of the gateway. There the smoke, it is true, may incommode him a little, for it has no way of getting out except through the door, but if he lies flat on the ground he will escape at least the thickest of it. He will have there, too, the society of the post-master, which may be agreeable or otherwise according to circumstances. Frequently this functionary is a Tartar, morose and taciturn, but occasionally you will meet a b

gns the good or bad expectations entertained of m before their accession, partly perhaps because expectations never had much real basis, and tly perhaps because fuller knowledge and a sense responsibility naturally produce a change in a n's opinions and principles of action. It may well be at the Zil is an ambitious man, for he is an Oriental far more than average energy and ability, who has eady tasted the sweets of power; but it does not cessarily follow that in the event of his father's ath he would strike a blow for the throne. On e other hand, it must be admitted, that some facts ight be adduced in support of this idea, and a year two ago these facts were cleverly used by his emies at Court with the result that he was spected by the Shah of harbouring treasonable signs, and he consequently fell into disgrace. t that time he was Governor-General of Southern rsia, with a considerable military force under is command, and having over-estimated his influence Court, he resigned his office in the conviction at he would thereby strengthen his position. To is astonishment his resignation was accepted, and hen he was afterwards in a certain sense reappoint- , he was granted merely an insignificant part of he power which he had previously possessed. Many eople believe that his prospects are now completely hipwrecked, and that he has become what diplomats all "*une quantité négligeable.*" Still, I was anxious o see a man of whom I had heard so much, and I as glad to receive, after my arrival at Ispahan, an ntimation that his Highness would be happy to receive ne in the afternoon. At the appointed hour I arrived n horseback at the palace, and was conducted hrough a long series of courts and passages to a hall astefully decorated in the Persian style, in the centre f which was a small tank with a fountain. Here, lose to the fountain, sat the Prince, in a plain semi- fficial costume, and at his side a gentleman who was vidently a European, and who turned out to be his Highness's French physician. When I entered the Prince rose, and as he returned my salaam I was truck by the haughty dignity of his demeanour, and by a curious cynical expression which was anything but agreeable or sympathetic. This is, I was after- wards told, the expression he habitually wears at pub- lic functions, but he can be extremely agreeable when he likes, and of this he soon gave me ample proof. Before we had finished sipping our first cup of coffee his features had relaxed, and by the time we had reach- ed the second cigarette he had become quite pleasant, and had shown me that he was by no means destitute of a certain sense of humour. One answer which I gave him I had purposely framed in such a way that it might be taken either as a most commonplace re- mark or as a covert allusion to recent events in his career. For a moment he looked at me with a stern, hard, searching glance, as if to inquire what my real meaning was, and then he seemed to conclude from my face that something more than a commonplace remark was intended, for he began to talk of the events which were in my mind. For obvious reasons I refrain from reproducing the conversation, but I may, without indiscretion, indicate briefly the general conclusions to be drawn from the Prince's remarks: that in his recent fall he had been the victim of intrigue and calumny, that he understood the real interests of his country, and that he had these interests sincerely at heart.

The general aspect of Ispahan is thoroughly oriental. Near the Governor's palace there are some fine mosques, large squares and wide avenues planted with trees, while the rest of the town is composed of narrow lanes confined between blank, windowless walls, in accordance with Mussulman notions of domestic privacy. Some of the lanes and streets are bisected by a stream of running water, and this constitutes a very agreeable feature when the channels are kept clean and the flow of water is abundant; but it is not at all pleasant when the stream assumes, as it often does, the nature and peculiarities of a common sewer. The Armenian Christians, who from a large proportion of the inhabitants, have adopted for their domestic architecture the same style as their Mussulman fellow-townsmen—all the windows of their houses looking into an inner court, and nothing but a blank wall and a strong door being seen from the public highway. They are said to be an indolent people, subsisting chiefly on the subsidies sent them by well-to-do relations who have emigrated, and found in foreign countries a favourable field for the remarkable commerical aptitudes of their race. As Christians they enjoy the highly-cherished privilege of drinking wine and other alcoholic beverages and they take care that this privilege does not lapse by pres- cription. We may, perhaps, hope for better things in the next generation; for many of the children receive a good, sound education in the English Mission School, under the able direc- tion of the learned Dr. Bruce; but probably most of these educated youths will seek their fortunes abroad and leave the stay-at-home community pretty much what it is. The ambitious lad who sees no scope for his talents in a Persian provincial town, and who has heard a hundred times the old stories about Armenian Whittingtons leaving Julfa with a few coppers in their pockets and rising to be famous merchant-princes in Calcutta and other great com- mercial cities, naturally dreams of making such a career for himself. If the great commercial resurrec- tion which some people are at present anxiously looking for in Persia ever really takes place, all this will be changed; and the educated young Armenian will find congenial and lucrative occupation nearer home. Already in the Telegraph Department some places which were formerly reserved for Europeans are ably filled by Armenians of Julfa. The late Persian ambassador in London, one of the most able and respected dignitaries of the kingdom, was ori- ginally a Julfa boy.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of share- holders was held last evening at the registered office, 8, Forbes Street, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following are ex- tracts from the directors' report:—The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1890. The keen competition, referred to in the last report, prevailed with increased intensity during the year under review, the rates of premia having been reduced until they reached almost no- minal figures. Under the circumstances, considering the great diminution in the income from premia and the simultaneously heavy increase in the amount of risks accepted by the company, your direc- tors decided on reducing the acceptance of risks, and especially so where rates are not obtainable commensurate with the nature of the risks. The risks accepted during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 1,66,12,550 earning net premia Rs. 73,235-5-2 against Rs. 2,25,18,500 insured with net premia of Rs. 86,460-6-2 in the previous year, showing a falling off in amount insured of Rs. 59,05,950 and in premia of Rs. 13,225-1. In the course of the year three local companies and some non-tariff offices, discontinued doing business here, and it is to be hoped that there will now be less competition, and that consequently more remunerative rates will prevail. The year under review has been a prolific one for fires, the number and extent of losses being without precedent in Bom- bay. The yearly average loss by fire during the last 25 years amounts to Rs. 3,28,916, while the estimated value of property destroyed and damaged by fire during the year is about Rs. 50,00,000. The directors regret to report that this company was interested in most of the fires, the total loss sustained amounting to Rs. 1,64,636-15-11. It will be seen in the accounts, that, in accordance with the resolution passed by the shareholders at the last general meeting, out of Rs. 50,000 set aside, your directors transferred to the reserve fund only Rs. 6,702-2-6 the balance Rs. 43,297-13-6, being the amount of claims paid under policies running on the 30th June, 1889. The loss in connection with the Tapti Mill Fire at Surat, alluded to in the last report, was paid by the agents, who considered as the claim arose through neglect on the part of the clerk formerly in charge of the company's business, the loss ought not to fall on the shareholders. After passing all claims and expenditure to the debit of the profit and loss account, there is shown a net loss of Rs. 43,451-2 which the directors propose should be paid out of the reserve fund, thus reducing the latter to Rs. 338, 261-2-4. Mr. John S. Burn having proceeded to England on leave you directors appointed Mr. J. Begbie of the Bank of Bombay to act as auditor of the com- pany during Mr. Burn's absence. In accordance with the articles of association, three of the directors retire from office The retiring directors are Messrs. Ragu- nath N. Khote, C.I.E., B. R. Mody. and F. Edgelow who are all eligible for re-election. It remains for the share holders to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration

The directors' report and the audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., B. R. Mody, and F. Edgelow, the retiring directors, were re-elected. Messrs. J. Begbie and Sadanund Balcrishnajee were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

THE CROWD AT THE CRICKET MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sure that all lovers of cricket will agree with the not by any means too forcible remarks of your cricket correspondent anent the behaviour of some amongst the crowd of Parsee spectators during the second innings of the Poona team on Saturday last. For many years the less respectable Parsee spectators at Gymkhana cricket matches have been hostile to the Gymkhana team, no matter who were the latter's opponents, and they have been most careful to make that hostility evident. But on Saturday last their hostility culminated in the most vulgar and offensive display of howling and hissing that has probably ever been witnessed on this or any other cricket ground. Spectators have a right to their sym- pathies, and even the roughs have a perfect right to applaud those whom they like, and be silent over those whom they dislike. But when it comes to hooting and hissing the Gymkhana team, shouting "not out" when an umpire has outed a man, and "no ball" when a bowler, with an action which no one has or ever could have deemed suspicious, is delivering the ball, the time has come when mea- sures should be taken in the interest of cricket to prevent such rowdiness, preferably by permitting only such persons to be present at cricket matches as know how to behave themselves.

It is only fair to state that the members of the Parsee representative cricket team and their friends have always been fair and sportsmanlike in their criticisms, whether as spectators or players in cricket matches, but that their good example does not guide the less respectable amongst the crowd is only too evident.—Yours, &c.,

A CRICKETER.

[**Our correspondent will see from Mr. Patel's letter that the Parsee cricketers are as indignant as he is at the misbehaviour of the roughs on the ground, and that he and his friends are anxious to do what they can to stop the nuisance.—ED. *B. G.*]

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am directed by Sir Charles W. Dilke to say that a statement made in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 21st June, a copy of which has just reached him, is incorrect. He is not the proprietor of the *United Service Magazine*, and has only been asked to con- tribute to its pages in the ordinary course.—Yours, &c.,

76, Sloane Street, S. W. H. K. HUDSON.

CRICKET.

BROACH HIGH SCHOOL *VS.* NAVSARI SIR C. J. MADRESSA CRICKET CLUB.

THE Broach High School Cricket Club, started by the First Assistant Mr. D. H. Vachha, M. A., and play- ing under his personal superintendence and guidance, played a match with the Navsari Sir C. J. Madressa Cricket Club, on Sunday, the 9th instant, and won by 7 wickets and 2 runs, in spite of the Navsari team being strengthened by five of the Navsari players from Bom- bay. The visitors found it too hard to stand against the fast under-hand bowling of Mr. Vachha, who per- formed the "hat-trick" in the second innings, by taking the three best wickets of the Navsari team, and against the round-arm bowling of C. Anklesaria. On the High School side N. Kellawalla, C. Anklesaria, and B. Bala displayed capital batting, while on the visitors' side Messrs. S. Tata, Khori, and Mody played fine and steady bats, scoring double figures, while Mr. Madon's fast round-arm bowling proved rather hard to the home team to play. This was the third match won by the High School Club, the other two being against the local Hindu team by an innings and 33 runs, and against the Anklesarian Cricket Club by 51 runs. The following are the full scores:—

NAVSARI TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B Suratia c c Anklesaria .	6	b Vachha	1
E N Mehta b E Kellawalla	5	c Vachha b Ankle- saria	0
H B Khori b and c Ank- lesaria	14	c Vachha b Ankle- saria	2
B C Guarda b Anklesaria..	0	b Vachha	0
S K Tata (capt) b Vachha.	14	c Vachha	0
R K Mody b Anklesaria .	11	b Vachha	6
B B Madon c Vachha.....	1	b Anklesaria	3
R C Mody b Vachha	0	retired injured	3
F K Tata l.-b.-w E Kel- lawala	5	c Anklesaria.....	0
R N Mehta b Vachha	1	not out	4
N P Bamji run out b Vachha	0	c Anklesaria.....	3
P T Pavri not out.....	0	b Anklesaria.....	1
Extras.....	16	Extras.....	12
Total ...73		Total...	35

THE HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

1st Innings		2nd Innings.	
P H Clerk b Madon	1	did not bat	
D H Vachha (captain) b Madan	5		
S R Daroowalla b Tata ...	3	b Madon	0
S R Anklesaria c Tata.....	4	run out	1
B A Anklesaria run out ...	0	did not bat	
N M Kellawala b S Tata..	11	not out	16
E F Kellawalla b Madon...	0	not out	3
B A Bala b S Tata.....	2	b Tata	16
J D Dastur b Madon	1	did not bat	
C E Anklesaria not out ...	1	run out	10
A R Cama b S Tata.....	0	did not bat	
M R Kapadia b S Tata ...	3		
Extras.....	25	Extras	8
Total...	56	Total...	54

THE FELTON C. C. *VS.* FRIENDLY UNION CRICKET CLUB.

A match was played between the Felton Club and the Friendly Union Club, on Sunday, on the Esplanade. First the Hindus went to bat and scored 73 runs. Morarji and Jeyram played well for their side, the former made 42 runs. The Parsees made the same score, in which Unwala and Thaiar played 31 and 16 res- pectively. Bowling on both the sides was good, and the under-arm bowling of Mr. Jamnadas was very effective.

THE DEATH OF MR. M. P. GASPER.

A TELEGRAM brings the sad news that Mr. M. P. Gasper, Barrister-at-law, died on his way to England, three hours out from Suez, on the 3rd instant. The deceased had been seriously unwell for some time be- fore leaving Calcutta, but he had somewhat improved before setting out in search of health, and the news from Colombo was that he had benefited by the voy- age. At Aden, however, he was decidedly worse, and presumably the end was hastened by the voyage up the Red Sea, which is very trying at this season. Mr. Gasper was born some forty-two years ago, and was educated at Doveton College, Calcutta. He pass- ed the open Civil Service examination in 1869, and the final qualifying examination in 1871; but he fail- ed to pass the Medical Board. In consequence of the Board's rejection, he began proceedings against the Secretary of State for India and argued his own case before Sir A. Cockburn the late Lord Chief Justice of England, who, in giving judgment against him, com- plimented him highly on the ability he had shown, and on his aptitude for the forensic calling. In No- vember of the same year, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn and coming to India he tried to establish himself in practice at Mozufferpore and Purneah, but finally settled in Calcutta, where he gradually rose to a high position in his profession. His practice was chiefly criminal till about seven years ago, but since then he had also taken a good stand in the Civil Courts. Among the principal cases of public interest in which he was engaged we may mention the Britain forgery case, tried before Mr. Justice Field in 1881, the Piggott-Hastie case in 1883, and the Burdwan Raj libel case in 1886. Mr. Gasper had been a Muni- cipal Commissioner for several years, and had always taken a warm interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the Armenian community, to whom his death will be a great loss. Popular with the members of the profession, he was also a good sportsman, and the owner of several well-known racers.—*Englishman.*

THE Queen (says the *World*) looked very well at Marlborough House, and was in high good humour and spirits. In spite of the damp, she sat some time at the entrance of the tent, talking to those she sent for and wished to see. She walked better, but still used her stick; but what struck those who had not seen Her Majesty for some months, was that she seemed to have grown smaller and more shrunken in appearance. This is the result of the contraction of the muscles of her leg, which makes her stoop when she walks. The Prince of Wales attended her with the affectionate care which is always so touching, and which he al- ways bestows on his mother.

MALT LIQUORS FOR THE ARMY.

THE Brewers, Brewer's Agents and others in- terested in the supply of malt liquors to the British troops in India have sent in a memorial on the above subject to H. E. the Viceroy. It is concluded in the following terms:—

May it please Your Excellency:—

1. Your memorialists are brewers, agents of brew- ers, merchants or importers interested in the supply of malt liquor to the British Troops in the Madras Presidency. Your memorialists venture to remark "in limine" that as these troops are supported by the public money, the supplies necessary for their support should be obtained in the open market.

2 Your memorialists are aware that having in view the fluctuations of exchange, and with a desire to secure facility, and certainty of supply, the en- couragement of local or native industries has been the avowed policy of the Government. Your memorialists, however, submit that this object was as regards brewing in this Presidency sufficiently accomplished by the granting to the Murree Brewery Co. of a contract for the supply of malt liquors for the troops in the Madras Command for a term of five years. This contract, having expired on March 31st last, was renewed as a purely temporary measure until December 1st, 1890.

3. Your memorialists have been informed that proposals have been made to the Government of Madras, and submitted by them for the favorable consideration of the Supreme Government, for a new contract for a term of 10 years in favor of the Murree Brewery Company; and that the Company shall be at liberty to supply, for the use of the troops in the Madras Command, either country brewed or imported malt liquors free of duty.

4. Your memorialists submit that the concession of such terms to one firm would create a monopoly highly detrimental to other brewers and merchants, and that having in view the circumstances of the case, such a monopoly is unnecessary and unjustifiable. It would enable a Company, which was started as a purely local industry and protected by the Govern- ment as such, to compete with importing merchants, on most unequal terms, in a sphere of trade which has been hitherto legitimately regarded as exclusively their own.

5. Your memorialists believe that the principal breweries in India were established in the following order:—Mussoorie and Kassauli in 1850—Arvenghaut, Coonoor, in 1851—Murree and Simla 1860—Bangalore in 1869—Marlimund in 1872—Bangalore (2nd) in 1874—Mussoorie and Simla and Naini Tal in 1876—Solan 1877—Ootacamund in 1877—Seoni and Ranikhet in 1878—Bangalore and Chakrata in 1880—Pulhalli, Dalhousie and Moody Bay in 1881—Shahjokabagh in 1882—Poona and Darjeeling in 1885, and Mandalay in 1886.

6. The practicability of brewing in South India good malt liquors at a moderate price able to compete with ordinary English, Scotch and German beers has now been fully established.

7. Your memorialists, therefore, submit that the time has come when the usual principles of trade and commercial policy may be applied to this industry with safety and advantage. As long as the soldier is made to drink beer of a particular brand, whether he likes it or not, and has to pay a price which he rea- sonably believes allows a margin of profit to the Government, there is no doubt that complaints will be numerous, and discontent more or less universal. There have been, however, other sufficient causes for dissatisfaction, which would be removed by free and open competition.

8. Your memorialists believe that the fostering of any paticular brewery or breweries is calculated to re- sult in an inferior article being supplied, and they sub- mit that any trading concern which requires to be bols- tered up by protection is in an unsound and unhealthy condition. And protective indulgence to one brewery is an injury to other Firms, and acts in restraint of trade, and consumers and other producers are prejudiced by such a policy with, as we have shown, no correspon- ding advantage. It is therefore to the advantage, not only of the consumers but of the Trade generally, and not less of the military authorities, who are responsible for the welfare of the troops, that the ordinary laws of supply and demand should not be interfered with.

9. It is probable that Officers Commanding Regi- ments, and having experience as Presidents of Messes, would be able to make the best arrangements in the open market for the supply of their men. Their local knowledge enables them to obtain all necessary information, and they are able more closely to superintend the arrangement and check the supply if obtained from local sources. They are more- over able at once to remedy any defect by the pur- chase of other malt liquors, and this acts as a salutary check on the supplier.

10. Your memorialists have good reason to suppose that the Commissariat and Military authorities general- ly would prefer a system under which Command- ing Officers could make their own arrangements and that this system would be infinitely preferable to the soldiers, who as free British subjects expend- ing their own money should be allowed to purchase the article they like best.

11. Even if the contract system be abolished, your memorialists submit that as regards existing con- tractors, they will if supplying a good article of standard excellence, at a moderate cost, have no reason to complain of their inability to utilize their plant, or to secure their proper (and probably a preponderating) share of patronage.

12. Your memorialists venture to suggest that if all local breweries and importers are placed on an even footing, a healthy incentive will be given to the production and offering in the open market of an article of reliable quality. There is apparently no sufficient reason why any malt liquor should be exempted from duty. The British soldier is con- tent to pay the prevailing retail price, and the country brewed malt liquors are, your memorialists submit, well able to bear the imposition of the present duty of one anna per gallon.

13. Your memorialists would summarise the ground of this their memorial as follows:—

(*a*) Indian brewing does not now require any special indulgence, but can hold its own.

(*b*) Fair and open competition will secure the best article and maintain an even standard.

(*c*) British soldiers should be allowed to drink such malt liquors as they prefer and are prepared to pay for.

(*d*) Commanding Officers should be left to make their own arrangements with any Indian brewers or the agents of British brewers.

(*e*) Unnecessary trouble and friction are caused to the men by the present contract or monopoly system whilst producers generally are prejudiced by it.

(*f*) A policy of protection and restraint of trade is unconstitutional and has by experience been proved to be impracticable and not to effect the purpose for which it is intended.

(*g*) No sound reason goes to prove that existing con- tractors if maintaining a standard of their malt liquors and selling at a reasonable price would be in any way prejudiced. In fact they ought now to have attained a secure position by the past patronage of the Govern- ment, and should be able to hold their own against all competitors.

(*h*) The revenue would be benefited by the proposed change and by the levy of duty on all Indian brewed malt liquors alike.

14. Your memorialists therefore pray,—

(1) That all malt liquors, whether country brewed or imported, be put on an equal footing as regards the payment of duty.

(2) That orders may be passed allowing Command- ing Officers to make their own arrangements in the open market for the supply of their Regimental can- teens and refreshment rooms.

(3) That failing this, the Government will pass such orders as will not create a monopoly in favour of particular brewers or act to the prejudice of others brewers or importers, who being subjects of the Gov- ernment are equally entitled to their consideration and protection, and who inasmuch as they pay the Gov- ernment tax are of more direct benefit to the State.

The memorial is signed:—Leishman & Co., Binny & Co., Parry & Co., Arbuthnot & Co., Gordon, Wood- roffe & Co., Dymes & Co., Best & Co., McDowell & Co., Leighton & Co., Oakes & Co., T. A. Taylor & Co., Walker & Co., Cutler, Palmer & Co., Sabapathy Chetty & Co.

SEVERAL of the officers who are best informed on the subject of the "mutiny" of the Guards and the causes which led to it, have (says Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*) been summoned to Windsor Castle during the last ten days, in order that the Queen might be furnished with full particulars, as Her Majesty expressed a very decided opinion that no such incident could possibly have occur- red, unless there were hidden reasons for such an outbreak. I am glad to hear she is resolved that if the regiment is punished, adequate steps are also to be taken forthwith to inquire into the grievances of which the men complain, with a view to their being remedied.

A METHODIST church at Lowell, Mass., has decided to use water instead of wine in the com- munion service. One of the members, who had been a drunkard according to his own statement, and had twice returned to his old habits through the temptation placed in his way at the communion service, was the cause of this change.

THE DUNLO DIVORCE SUIT.

THE Dunlo divorce case came before Sir James Hannen and a special jury on Wednesday, (July 23rd.) It was a petition by Lord Dunlo, the eldest son of the Earl of Clancarty, praying for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the co-respondent, Mr. Isidore Wer- theimer. Lord Dunlo was called, and gave evi- dence as to his marriage with Miss Bilton, the well-known music-hall singer. He said he left England a few days after his marriage, and had not made any provision for his wife whilst he was absent. He did not do so because she earned £1,500 a year by her profession. He did not give instructions for the commencement of the suit, and he did not believe un- til he returned from his Australian trip that the charges against his wife were true. He, however, signed an affidavit before he left for his tour setting out the charges. He did not know who suggested that course. He considered it honourable after that to write to his wife telling her that he did not believe the charges made against her. He did not mean the affidavit to be acted on at once. He had not set any- body to watch his wife. Evidence was given to show that Lady Dunlo and Mr. Wertheimer were seen to- gether at various places during Lord Dunlo's absence, and that they resided in the same house at Avenue- road, which belonged to Mr. Wertheimer.

A NEGRO SERVANT'S EVIDENCE.

Next day, Jacob Baltimore, a negro, was called and examined by Sir C. Russell. He said he was a native of the United State, and was "corner man" of the Bohee-Brothers. In October, 1889, he went into the service of Mr. Wertheimer at the Avenue-road. He was there in February, 1889, and acted as page- boy. He saw Miss Bilton there with Mr. Wertheimer. Miss Bilton lived in the house. He recollected Mr. Wertheimer going abroad, and after he went Lord Dunlo came. Then he heard of Miss Bilton's marriage with Lord Dunlo. After Lord Dunlo went away Mr. Wertheimer returned, but he took rooms in Bennett-street. Lady Dunlo returned to Avenue- road, and brought Janet and Ann, female servants, and Thompson, who was Mr. Wertheimer's valet. After Lady Dunlo returned to Avenue-road Mr. Wertheimer came almost every day. He stayed for luncheon, and after that they strolled about on the lawn or drawing- room or went out for a walk. At times Mr. and Mrs. Seymour had lunched with Mr. Wertheimer and Lady Dunlo. At times Mr. Wertheimer and Lady Dunlo lunched alone, and Mr. Wertheimer, after his return to England in June came very frequently. Lady Dunlo dined before she left for the music halls. Mr. Wertheimer dined with her. He then went with her to the music halls, and they returned about eleven. When he accompanied her back sometimes he came into the house, sometimes he left her at the door. When he did come in, he had known Mr. Wertheimer to stay as late as one in the morning. Sometimes they would go into the drawing-room and sometimes into the smoking-room. He never had his attention called to the key of the smoking-room; but he had been shown the key inside the door. He had been engaged laying dinner, and then Mr. Wertheimer and Lady Dunlo would be in one of the other rooms, a bed-room over the drawing-room.

EVIDENCE OF DETECTIVE CLARK.

Randle Clark said he was a detective. On the 30th of July last Lady Dunlo was living in Conduit- street. On the 31st he saw Mr. Wertheimer and Lady Dunlo. She was then playing at the Empire. He saw Mr. Wertheimer meet Lady Dunlo. He accompanied her to Conduit-street, saw her in, and then drove to the Avenue-road. After Lady Dunlo left Conduit-street she went to live at Bonnett-street. He had known Mr. Wertheimer and Lady Dunlo have supper at the Savoy Hotel and other places. On the 3rd of August he saw them at the Cafe Royal; after that they went to Bennett-street, but Mr. Wertheimer did not go in. On the 3rd of August he saw Lady Dunlo at the Avenue- road. He saw her and Mr. Wertheimer drive away in a dog-cart. They returned in consequence of an accident to the dog cart, drove into the stables and then left in a cab. On the 19th of Septem- ber the witness saw Mr. Wertheimer at the Avenue-road about midday. He saw him leave the house with Lady Dunlo. After that Mr. Wertheimer and Lady Dunlo went to King- street. The witness after that found that Mr. Wertheimer was living there. Mr. Wertheimer went into No. 3 for a few minutes, re-entered the cab, and then drove off. On the 22nd he again saw them. On the 23rd he saw Mr. Wertheimer at the Avenue- road. He saw him and Lady Dunlo leave in a private cab. They returned some time afterwards, and left again in a private cab about half-past eight. They were alone. On the 17th of October he saw Lady Dunlo arrive at the Avenue-road alone.

LORD CLANCARTY'S EVIDENCE.

Lord Clancarty was next called, and being examined by Sir Charles Russell said his son, Lord Dunlo, came of age in 1889. He intended his son for the army, but he failed on examination. He attempted to get him into the Hereford Militia, but he failed to turn up for his examination, and was in London at the time. He spoke of his engaging Mr. Robinson to go abroad with his son, and on the 12th of July he paid for two berths for his son and Mr. Robinson to go to Australia. He first heard of the marriage of his son and Miss Bilton on the 15th of July. He had never heard of the lady before. He insisted on his son going to Australia until he was twenty-one. He instituted inquiries as to the lady, and saw Mr. Lewis on the 22nd of July. He had heard that his son had incurred heavy debts. He denied that he had promised to pay those debts if his son undertook to sign a petition for divorce against his wife.

Mr. Gill read a letter written by Lord Dunlo immediately after his marriage, in which he said he had no excuse to make. He did not believe he was drunk when he did it. He thought he had been off his head at the time. Mr. Benzon, Lord Albert Osborne, Mr. Wood, and, Mr. Grant had been most kind to him, and had gone to various lawyers to see if there was any flaw in the marriage. They thought it might not be valid as he was under age. The letter continued:—"I know, of course, that I have played the devil. I am very sorry for it and no one is to blame but myself. It is mam- ma I care for. I do not care a rap for myself. What is to be done now I do not know. I think the sooner I get away the better. I should like to remain abroad as long as possible. What is to become of her I must leave to you, and will respect your wishes in every way. I now see clearly what an awful thing I have done; only remember that she is very quiet, and will do everything you please. I cannot expect to get for- giveness from you. Remember this—that every- thing has been my own doing, and no blame whatever attaches to the girl."

Mary Louisa Palmer, who let apartments in Princes-street, Hanover-square, gave evidence as to Mr. Wertheimer and Lady Dunlo meeting there. Mr. Wertheimer never slept there. Lady Dunlo told her that her husband was in India, and that she had been left in charge of Mr. Wertheimer in his absence. She had a child with her during part of the time.

Mrs. Sherman, of 7, Bennett-street, St. James's, saw Mr. Wertheimer taking apartments for Lady Dunlo at that place. The witness gave Lady Dunlo notice when she found that the house was being watched by detec- tives, and that she was an actress. In cross-examina- tion the witness said that during the time Lady Dunlo was in the house she conducted herself with perfect propriety.

Mr. Alexander Lumsden, dramatic agent, said he obtained an engagement for Lady Dunlo and her sister at the Princess's Theatre, Manchester, at £ 20 each a week. They stayed at the Victoria Motel. Mr. Wertheimer was at Manchester, and the witness saw him kiss Lady Dunlo four or five times. When they were playing the piano they put their heads on each other's shoulders.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS.

On Friday, 25th ultimo, Mr. Marmaduke Wood, an officer of the Somersetshire Militia, was examined by Mr. Inderwick. He said he knew Lord Dunlo. In Easter of this year the witness was staying at the Norfolk Hotel, Brighton. He knew Mr. Wertheimer by sight and had seen him in Lady Dunlo's company in Brighton, walking about the streets, and in the hotels.

Mr. Lockwood: I do not understand there is any criminality alleged at this time.

Mr. Inderwick: No.

Examination continued: At that time Lady Dunlo was staying at Brighton. She was acting at the theatre. She was there playing the part of Venus. He had seen them lunch together at the Grand Hotel. There were some races at Plumpton, and he there saw Lady Dunlo and Mr. Wertheimer. They rode over. She was in her riding habit. He saw them together in the paddock. He had a conversation with her, and she told him that she was staying at the Grand Hotel.

What did you say to her?—I spoke to her in re- ference to her husband, and said it was rather hard upon him to be with Mr. Wertheimer. She gave me the impression she was very devoted to Mr. Wer- theimer.

Cross-examined: The races at Plumpton might be last Whitsuntide, but that could be settled by reference to the *Racing Calendar*. Lord Albert Osborne was a friend of his and Lord Dunlo's. He had been intro- duced to Lady Dunlo, and was sufficiently acquainted with her to speak to her. Mr. Wertheimer was not present when he spoke to her. She was walking in the paddock, having got off her horse.

Did she tell you she was very fond of Lord Dunlo?—Yes.

Did she ask you to use your influence to bring to an end the suit Lord Dunlo was instituting against her for the dissolution of the marriage?—She did.

Did she say that more than once? Yes. He be- lieved the exact words used were that she was very fond of Wertheimer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: Witness said he was an officer in the militia. His time as an officer was about a month in the year.

Do you describe yourself as a private gentleman?—Yes.

Where are your estates?—In Somersetshire.

Your own?—No; my mother's.

Where are your estates?—I have none.

Besides being an officer have you ever had any other occupation?—No.

Absolutely nothing else of any kind?—No.

Are you a friend of Lord Dunlo's?—A great friend.

Cross-examination continued: He was only sub- poened yesterday. He volunteered himself as a wit- ness. He first knew about these proceedings by seeing a notice in the paper. He did not think Lord Dunlo told him. The witness and Mr. Benson tried to ascertain whether there was a flaw in the mar- riage.

Did Lady Dunlo say that the proceedings against her were extremely wicked?—No, but she asked me to use my influence with Lord Dunlo not to proceed against her.

Was anything else said?—She said that if the action for divorce came off Lord Dunlo would win easily.

His Lordship: But you were asked to give the substance of the conversation in your evidence in chief. Has this just occurred to you?

Witness: It did not occur to me when I was being examined.

Where do you live?—Next door to the Corinthian Club.

Re-examined: He came to the court for the first time yesterday. The conversation took place in the King's-road.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Lookwood, he said that he was a member of the Lyric Club. He was there last night. He knew Mr. Loftus Earl. He was talking about this lady and he had some of the even- ing newspapers with him reading about the Dunlo divorce case.

Did you state that there had been connection be- tween you and Lady Dunlo?—Not that I remember (sensation).

You, Sir, an officer in her Majesty's army, on your oath, do you state that you did not say so last night publicly?—I don't remember at all.

Did you say that Lord Albert Osborne had also?—I might have said something about that.

Did you say that you, Lord Albert Osborne, and Lord Dunlo tossed up as to who should have her, and that the lot fell to Lord Dunlo?—Yes, I did (sensa- tion).

Is it true that you have had anything to do with Lady Dunlo?—I never have had.

Do you suggest that Lord Albert Osborne had?—Yes, I do.

Is that from something he has told you?—Yes.

Where is he now?—In Ceylon (laughter).

Were you sober at the club?—Yes.

I warn you as to your position. Persons were standing by and heard you, and you know the con- sequences if you swear falsely. Did you not state in the presence of two persons that you had connection with this woman?—I don't remember saying it.

Have you forgotten it?—I don't recollect it.

Mr. Meyrick Bank, of Holford-street, said that he was at Brighton with Mr. Wood in Easter of this year. He was introduced to Lady Dunlo. He knew Mr. Wertheimer. He was staying at the Norfolk Hotel. He saw them together at Plumpton Races. The wit- ness had seen Lady Dunlo and Mr. Wertheimer at the races at Brighton. He had seen them at luncheon at the Grand Hotel. There were others with them. Mr. Wood was at Brighton on that occasion.

In the course of that visit did Mr. Wood make a statement to you?—What about?

Mr. Lockwood: I object:

His Lordship (to witness): Were you in court when Mr. Wood was examined?—No.

His Lordship: Had you any conversation with Mr. Wood concerning Lady Dunlo?—Yes; this morning. But at Brighton?—Yes.

Mr. Lockwood.—Are you a friend of Mr. Wood?—Yes.

This concluded the case for the petitioner.

LADY DUNLO'S CASE.

Mr. Lockwood then opened the case on behalf of Lady Dunlo. It was perfectly true, he said, that his client was a woman who had sung on music hall stages for her living. In so far as that was a matter of reproach against her, she must submit to it. He would show them the position she was in at the time she made the acquaintance of Lord Dunlo. Her sister, who was married to Mr. Seymour, had worked with her in her profession. When they first heard of Lady Dunlo in that case she must have been from 20 to 21. Unfortunately she had made the acquaintance of a man, named Weston, and to him she had fallen a prey. She had a child by this man. Weston himself was in gaol for a serious crime. Of course, so far as her profession was concerned, she was debarred from fol- lowing it, being incapable of fulfilling her engagements. At this time she made the acquaintance of Mr. Wer- theimer and Mr. Wertheimer no doubt became deeply enamoured, and as counsel could show was most anxious to make her his wife. The affection he felt for her was not returned by Lady Dunlo, but never- theless, finding her in this critical condition he pro- vided for her every accommodation she could not herself have provided at Farley Lodge. Mr. Wer- theimer's passion was not reciprocated by Lady Dunlo, and although they were in close com- panionship she was never his mistress. Medical evidence would be given to negative the possibility that undue intimacy existed between them. At one time it became necessary for Mr. Wertheimer to leave England, and the respondent occupied his house. Afterwards she made the acquaintance of Lord Dunlo at the Corinthian Club through Lord Albert Osborne. That name was an honoured one, and he (Mr. Lockwood) asked them to dis- believe the evidence of Mr. Marmaduke Wood in re- gard to that gentleman as to undue intimacy be- tween him and Lady Dunlo. Mr. Wood, they would remember, came into court yesterday with a great deal of theatrical mannerism, but he (the learned counsel) would ask them to dismiss for ever the testimony of such a "miserable creature." There was no question that both Lord and Lady Dunlo were deeply attached to each other, as the numerous let- ters showed, and when she spoke of the love she bore for him, she was undoubtedly speaking the truth. Lord Dunlo pressed his suit, and he was accepted in June of last year. She was ambitious of the title, and having been married, did they think that she would be likely to jeopardise it by committing adul- tery? When he went abroad she begged him with tears to take her with him. She wanted to be taken away from the temptations of her friends, but no, the son, acting as the puppet of his father, said that he must go alone.

The case was proceeding when the mail left, but as our telegrams reported, the result was a verdict in favour of the respondent.

AN official telegram from Malaga reports that according to news from Melilla, Morocco, the Arabs fired upon a small party of Spanish cavalry, wounding one horse. A detachment of the Span- ish troops at Melilla went to the assistance of the cavalry, and protected them in their retreat, which was effected in good order. The fortress also fired some shots at the Arabs.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* has reason to believe that the English Government has acceded to some of the French demands, in so far as the principle of a rectification of the frontier of Senegambia and of the Upper Niger is concerned. Moreover, the British Government does not refuse to examine the question of the extension of French influence in the region of Lake Tchad, but it has rejected the idea of making the abandonment of British commercial rights in Tunis any portion of the compensation for Zanzibar. On the other hand, the British Government would be disposed to recognize the French protectorate over Madagascar. A semi-official note, issued in Paris on Wedn

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

It is stated that the scheme to form a union of chemical manufacturers, which has been for so long mooted, has at last assumed a practical character. The movement has had the effect of causing a heavy rise in some branches of the trade, and Newcastle chemical shares have within the last month risen 100 per cent. It is, however, understood that, should the ring be actually formed, it has been decided by a number of the largest consumers of chemicals, including papermakers, to offer strenuous opposition by establishing works of their own, and they will thus manufacture for themselves all the materials that they require. In England unions of the kind contemplated have been found to be costly mistakes, and large consumers will never consent to be at the mercy of a market organisation. They are so numerous and powerful that they may be relied upon to defeat the aims of a combination which is of American origin, and to which the generic term of "corner" has been applied. It may be added that the proposed operation would be certain to confer upon foreign papermakers an advantageous position in their competition for English trade.

The British Consul-General at Havre in his recent report says that the question of the prolongation for a further term of years of the law granting bounties, on the construction and navigation of vessels, which will expire on January 30 next, excites very great interest. People in England, Mr. Bernal remarks, are very apt to confound the two classes of bounties, and to conclude that, because those given on the construction of ships have not produced much effect, therefore the others have likewise proved a failure. But this is not so. British building yards being able to construct vessels at a lower rate, and more rapidly than those in France, many French shipowners have found it an advantage to purchase vessels from us, although by doing so they lose half the navigation bounty. To counteract this it is proposed that in the new law bounties shall be only given to vessels built in France. The cost to the country is about £400,000 per annum, and the results are that while in 1879 France had only 599 steamers, of 255,959 tons, the number had increased in 1888 to 1,015, of 509,800 tons. Whether these results are worth their cost to the country at large is a matter of appreciation. In the constant supply of disciplined seamen, who do not give a tithe of the trouble to their captains which British seamen so frequently do, and whose wages are a good deal lower than on board our vessels, the French shipowner possesses a decided advantage. Thus while our A.B.'s are paid £4 5s. per month on steamers and £3 on sailing vessels, the French sailor only gets £2 16s. and £2 8s., and as against the £4 10s. and £3 5s. earned by our firemen and trimmers, the French pay is £3 12s. and £2 16s. The French captains, mates, and engineers are, on the other hand, rather better paid than ours, and while we only give £4 15s. or £5 to a cook on an ordinary long voyage steamer, the French pay is £8.

A combination of all the anthracite collieries in South Wales is projected. The scheme provides that a company shall be established to buy up all the anthracite collieries, in South Wales, paying one-half in cash and one-half in shares, and that in this way full control of the whole output of anthracite shall be obtained. The annual output is about one and a quarter million tons.

The official returns of the Egyptian cotton crop collected by the Khedive's Government show that the area planted this year is 855,479 feddans, against 852, 829 feddans in 1889, the increase being 2,650 feddans, or 3 per cent. The feddan is very nearly equal to the English acre. Reports of the progress of the plant to the end of June are satisfactory. The Nile flood, utilised by the numerous expedients devised to distribute the water, has proved quite sufficient, except perhaps in the Fayoum district, which is fed from the lower end of the canal irrigating it, and as this district produces comparatively little cotton it has had to go somewhat short owing to the necessity of supplying the higher lands.

Some light is thrown upon the present condition of the shipowning business by the speech of Mr. A. J. Mundella at the meeting of the British Steamship Investment Trust. Notwithstanding the complaints of low freights which have been heard during the past six months, the company has been able to pay a dividend out of profits for the half year ended June 30 at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, besides carrying substantial amounts to the reserve and insurance funds. It should be observed, however, that between 80 and 85 per cent. of the investments of the Trust are made in vessels of the newest construction. Referring to the state of the mercantile marine business, Mr. Mundella said that during the past twelve months shipowners have had to contend with several difficulties—the increased cost of fuel, detentions of ships, higher wages of seamen and enhanced general charges besides keener competition in the freight markets, especially within the last six months, owing to the large number of new ships launched. The competition was diminishing, however, and he thought he might say that there had been an improvement in freights during the last two or three weeks.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on deleterious spirits appears to have had some difficulty in digesting some figures put officially before it about real and sham whisky. But the public will have no difficulty in digesting the figures again put before the Committee recently. The Chief Inspector of Excise has deposed that there are sold, one year with another, in this country 21,828,284 gallons of stuff pretending to be whisky that is not whisky at all. Six millions more stuff that is not gin and brandy are sold as such. Nearly 14,000,000 gallons of potato and rice spirit are imported, and 12,500,000 gallons consumed under the idea that the fluid is rum or gin. To meet this fraud it is suggested that the country of origin should be indicated on all imported rum. What about the imported gin, that being equally a Russian or Hamburg spirit of no less deleterious sort? Then what guarantee is there for the public-house drinker, even if the recommendation is carried out. He can be poisoned, of course, with impunity, and compensation will be asked for in proportion to the profits derived from the poisoning process! Truly, observes the *Chronicle*, we are a long suffering people.

The outlook in the money market (says the *Evening News and Post*) is considered so bad that several new joint stock companies which were on the eve of coming out have been indefinitely postponed on this account alone. Many of the new projects which have already appealed to the public have not succeeded in attracting as much attention as they deserve, and promoters and everyone concerned are sorely disappointed. It is undoubtedly the case that too many joint stock enterprises have been endeavouring to attract the money of investors, and some of them, of course, have been found to fail. If there is to be a pause in the production everyone will have a better chance of digesting the enterprises that are already on the market, and have, up to now, failed to obtain all the attention they require.

According to *Stubbs's Weekly Gazette* the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending July 19 was 134, as against 168 for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 34.——The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have issued £1,000,000 Perpetual 4 per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock at 97½ per cent. The major part of this issue is to go towards paying for three steamships now being completed for the Company at Barrow, which will be of great importance in the Company's future.——The latest in automatic companies is the Automatic Chair Company with a capital of £120,000 in £1 shares. The Company acquires the patent rights for the automatic chair which can only be used by the putting of a penny into the slot. The subscription list opened yesterday (Thursday) and closes to-day for town and to-morrow for the country.

According to the Armenian correspondent of the *Daily News*, the popular and much esteemed Armenian Bishop of Erzeroum, the Right Reverend Kevork V. Utidjian, figures on the list of Armenians killed on the 20th ult. by the Turkish soldiery and Moslem rioters. The intelligence of the Bishop's death has added to the fire of Armenian indignation. It is felt (the correspondent proceeds) that we are on the eve of a general butchery, the instigators of which are the Grand Vizier and the governors of provinces; and the Kurds, Circassians, and half-starved Turkish soldiers and zaptiehs are their instruments. Anarchy continues to prevail in Armenia. Business is almost at a standstill, and travelling has become almost impracticable. The Kurds are patrolling the country "to maintain order." On the 1st of July four Armenians of Moush were attacked on their way to Ardjiche by a band of Kurdish brigands. Two of the latter were killed in the fight that ensued, and the others put to flight. The authorities, informed of the occurrence, despatched a body of forty mounted Kurds, who overtook the Armenians at the mouth of a mountain pass. There the Armenians made an heroic stand; but three of their

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

MR. H. PRINCE (in reply to the chairman) said that the covenant in his case was an unusual one, because he only went to India to do certain specified work. Owing to the Mutiny the work that he went out to perform was not carried out, and he was invited and pressed to take permanent employment under the Government of India instead, being told that if he remained in the Service and did well he would eventually get a pension of £500 a year. There was nothing about pay ment in rupees, or anything of the sort. Under those terms he was persuaded to enter the Service upon a pay of not much more than half of what he could get elsewhere, but on the distinct understanding that the employment was permanent and that he would have a pension of £500 a year. The letter from Gen. Strachey, containing his appointment, was as follows:—

December 16, 1858.—I have to acknowledge your letters of Oct. 7 and Nov. 5 and 6 inst., and in reply I am directed to inform you that the Government of India are willing in supercession of your present agreement to engage your services permanently in the Department of Public Works subject to the prescribed conditions of the second class assistant engineers, the salary of which is Rs. 250 per annum, on the understanding that after six months' service in India, if well reported on, you should be promoted to the position of first-class assistant, after which your promotion in the department will be regulated according to the rules in force.

That appointment he accepted.

Mr. McNeil: What were the "prescribed rules"?—Witness: I understood them to be the rules then existing.

Mr. Buchanan: Did you retire because you were fifty-five years of age?—Witness: No. I was only forty-nine years of age. I was retired in 1879, and I suppose the reason was because it was desired to reduce the strength of the department. Really I could never quite understand why I was retired, for before I left the shores of India I saw five men promoted to my particular rank.

Mr. Howorth: You appear to speak to an individual covenant of your own?—Witness: No; I think there are other officers in the same position. We say we are not treated in the same way as the Europeans and as other Civil Servants are treated. We are treated in a sort of off hand way, and are paid in rupees instead of pounds sterling.

Mr. H. B. Medlicott (in reply to the chairman) put forward the case of the officers of the Geological Survey Department. There were no exceptional points in the case of these officers, but the witness caused some laughter by an observation that in regard to the officers of the Geological Survey it really did not much matter to the Government of India how high the pensions are, because the service was so unhealthy that very few officers indeed ever lived to get a pension.

Mr. C. A. Martin, L.L.D. (in reply to the chairman), said he was a Fellow of the Calcutta University. He was appointed by nomination in India to the Education Department in 1864. His evidence would be partly departmental and partly general. He wished to show that by the action of the India Office retrospective effect had been given to rules newly introduced.

The chairman: I suppose you heard me on the first day say that the Secretary of State would not claim to give retrospective effect to any rules made by the India Office. I suppose the real argument is whether the rules had retrospective effect or not?—Witness: The India Office at one time said they would give exceptionally favourable treatment to the Education Department, but that promise has not been kept in the case of the majority of these officers. When the more favourable pension rules were given to the general body of uncovenanted officers by the despatch of 1862 the case of the educational officers was reserved for exceptionally favourable treatment. This exceptionally favourable treatment was made known on the publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State in 1865, and it was found that the majority of the officers, those who had joined the Service before the age of twenty-five, received no exceptional treatment whatsoever, but in the case of those who joined after having attained the age of twenty-five the age limits were reduced by three years. Previously to that despatch there had been allowed a pension of one-third salary after fifteen years' service, and half salary after twenty-two years' service, in each case not to exceed £500 a year. In the periods of fifteen years and twenty-two years respectively two years leave of absence on medical certificate were allowed to count as service towards pension. By the new rules of 1862, which were extended to the educational department, a difference was made and the maximum pension was reduced from £500 to £300, and in some cases to £200. Then, Sir, I wish also to refer to a passage in this memorial in which there are certain arguments given why shorter service should be required from officers of the Education Department. It is stated that there are several men of distinction who have been induced to enter the Service who after entering have abandoned it by reason of the great length of service required before a pension can be obtained; and on the other hand that men who cannot get their leaves at home, and whose mental and physical energies are impaired by the demands of the climate, cannot keep pace with the advancements which are made, and thus they grow antiquated. I may say almost all the men in our department are graduates of the home universities. For this reason it is expedient that the Educational Staff should be constantly recruited by young men from Oxford and Cambridge, conversant with the latest movements of scientific teaching. This will be attained by granting pensions after twenty-five years of service, which authorities like Arnold and Vaughan have declared to be necessary for a teacher of the young. I wish that I might be allowed to bring in a further point relative to sterling pensions which has not yet been mentioned before the committee. I think it will be admitted beyond cavil and dispute that when a memorial was submitted asking for sterling pensions, the memorialists intended pounds sterling, and to prove that this was also intended by the Government of India, I beg leave to refer to the proposal made by the Government in November, 1868, contained in that correspondence, in which the Government of India propose to limit pensions to £600, stating at the same time that £600 is the maximum pension granted to the Covenanted Civil Servants. They speak of that maximum, and state that they propose that Uncovenanted officers should get £600 also.

The chairman: That is a proposition of the Government of India to the Secretary of State.—Witness: A proposition in which they say that which was given to the Covenanted shall also be given to the Uncovenanted Civil Servants. It is clear what was the intention of the Government of India at that time; when they spoke of pounds sterling they meant pounds sterling. This proposal grew out of the request of the Secretary of State contained in his despatch of July 2, 1868, in which he asked the Government of India to make their proposal, and farther, in the proposals that were made there is a graduated scale, and in that graduated scale all pensions were mentioned in pounds sterling, and, as I stated, those were intended to be in pounds, not in rupees.

The chairman: May I ask you a question about that? Was not it the fact that at that time, and for very long after, that symbol, "pounds sterling," was used as the equivalent of Rs. 10 in all the accounts and budgets?—Witness: I believe so, but I say since there is a reference to the pensions granted to the Covenanted Civil Servants, it was intended that there should be an analogy.

The chairman: I quite understand your point. But in 1868, and long after, the pound sterling was used as the equivalent for Rs. 10?—Witness: There was but very little difference. Then I also wish to point out, with reference to the claim to pensions of £500 and Rs. 5,000, that £500 and Rs. 5,000 are intended as equivalent. I point to an analogous case in the leave rules which has not been referred to in the case. There an officer on leave in India gets allowance not to exceed Rs. 8,000. That is mentioned in section 346. But if on leave in England the allowance is not to exceed £800.

The chairman: For a very great number of years the Government have spoken of pounds sterling and Rs. 10 as equivalent terms?—Witness: I am pointing out that in cases of leave they give the £800 limit, and do not say Rs. 8,000 at the current rate of exchange. I mean in these new regulations in force at this present time.

The chairman: Are not these leave rules you are calling attention to those of the Covenanted Service?—Witness: No, Sir, these are the European leave rules—the first edition, 1889, of the Civil Service regulations. The maximum rate of allowance of an uncovenanted officer on ordinary furlough is, "if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter; if paid in India, £66-2-3 rupees per mensem. There is no minimum." That is, Rs. 8,000 in one case and £800 in another. There is one other point, and that is on the question of the granting of maximum pensions to officers. I have now been serving as an Inspector of Schools for eighteen years, and all pension applications from my subordinates come before me in the first instance, and, subject to correction by the Accountant-General, I may be said to decide these questions. I cannot recall a single case of an officer, a native of India, well reported upon, who was granted a pension less than the maximum.

Mr. Bristowe: I see in these regulations to which you refer of 1868, as you said, all the pensions are mentioned in pounds sterling. Is not the pay also ordered in the same ratio?—Witness: I see that is so.

Mr. Bristowe: What I want to know is why you do not claim also an increased pay as well as an increased pension. If you receive your pay in rupees you are receiving less than you expected.—The witness: The appointment always states the payment is in rupees.

Mr. Bristowe: You do not claim increased pay in consequence of the depreciation of the rupee?—Witness: No.

Mr. Howorth: You say in no single instance you have ever known less than a maximum pension given?—Witness: To a native of India; in fact all my subordinates are natives, with one or two exceptions. If he sends up his application for pension, if he is well reported on, he invariably gets his maximum pension.

Mr. Howorth: Don't you get the maximum, too, like your brother servants the natives?—Wintess: They are not paid by the Secretary of State. I am aware that they get the rupee pension. I argue when the Secretary of State stated £500 or Rs. 5,000 that the £500 is intended for the European officer and the Rs. 5,000 for the natives of India.

Sir Wm. Plowden: The native now always gets the maximum pension and the European officer gets the maximum. The difference is owing to the rate of exchange. If he came to England, and took pension here, he would be in the same position as the European?—Witness: Yes.

By Mr. McNeil: I went out to India in 1864. At that time the rate of exchange was higher; ten rupees were worth more than £1 sterling.

Mr. McNeil: When the rupee was worth, say, 2s. 1½d. or 2s. 2d., the uncovenanted servants never got more than 2s.?—Witness: Never. Under the English Act the uncovenanted servants of the Government of India who perform all their services in this country may get a pension rising to four-sixths of their salary. We have to perform all ours in another climate, and they are services of special value.

The chairman: I do not think you need go into that; innumerable Secretaries of State and Governors of India have testified to the value of the services.

Mr. Merriman (examined by the chairman) said he was a Deputy Commissioner in the Salt Department. He entered the Service of the Government of India in 1868 by nomination in Madras by the local Government. The special evidence or argument he wished to lay before the committee was that in his own case he held the same kind of appointment held by the covenanted servants. His present salary was Rs. 1,320, rising to Rs. 1,400.

The chairman: May I take it generally the officers of your Department have the same grievances and desire the same remedies as the officers of the other departments?—Witness: Exactly. And I should like to add that, upon very good authority—that of the Royal Asiatic Society—the work done in the Madras Presidency compares favourably with anything of the kind ever done in Europe.

Mr. King: Are the members of your Service mostly appointed in India or from home?—Witness: In India. They are under the unfavourable rules. Three officers are under the more favourable rules, but I am not under them because I was not getting Rs. 6,000 on a certain date.

Mr. King: If I follow you, you are under the less favourable rules of the Indian Service, and you desire to be put on the footing of the European rules?—Witness: Most decidedly so.

Mr. Hordern (examined by the chairman) said: I have been an Inspector of Public Instruction in the Education Department. I have now retired from the Service as a pensioner. I retired under a medical certificate. I entered the Service under the rules of 1855.

The chairman: And you consider that the rules of 1855 entitle you to pension at the rate of 2s. per rupee?—Witness: Yes, and retrospectively.

The chairman: Have you any other arguments other than those which have been adduced?—Witness: My two strong points are—first, the pension rules of 1855, and, secondly, my covenant. There is one other point which I consider a very strong one—that furlough should be allowed to count for pension.

The chairman: We have had that already at very great length.—Witness: I have lost six years' furlough on sick leave on a medical certificate which was not allowed to count. My service was twenty-six years. It commenced after twenty-two, and that question does not affect me.

Mr. S. J. Harrison (examined by the chairman) said he entered the service of the Government of India in 1848 by nomination, and had now retired. He retired in 1879, and he had a note of the Accountant General upon his case.

The chairman? Do you want to bring an individual case before the committee?—Witness: I want the retrospective effect of the rule subsequently made—the rules of 1879. I did not take advantage of the new rules.

The chairman: But you took leave under them it is said?—Witness: No, I took leave under the new rules because I was compelled. We could only take leave under the new rules and not under the old. I was told first of all there was no leave pension, and the Secretary of State's orders were intended to apply to invalid pension. I was also told I had taken advantage of the new rules in drawing half salary for fifteen months instead of half salary for twelve months. The new rules gave half salary for the first twelve months, but one third salary for the remainder of the two years. I now see that if I had taken my two years' leave I should have drawn more under the old rules than under the new rules. Although I only took about fifteen months in the whole course of my service of thirty-nine years, the Bombay Government refused to allow me my leave upon private affairs at the end of my service, because I was over fifty-five, thus applying the new restriction to my case. May I say that I sent in a memorial to the Secretary of State in 1888, which was signed by Sir W. Clark at the head office? The reply I got to that memorial merely referred me to the late rule regarding service.

Mr. King: You were in the old East India Company's service?—Witness: Yes, I was not under covenant.

Mr. King: During the greater part of the time you served, first the C ompany and then the Indian Government, the rate was at 2s.?—Witness: It was.

Mr. King: And during the time you were earning your deferred pay?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. King: Which is now being repaid at the rate of 1s. 5d.?—Witness: Yes. There is one point I should like to make with regard to the action of the Court of Directors in 1854. The Court of Directors said that pensions on half salary could not be claimed as a matter of right. Their meaning is explained by reference to a similar expression in the leave rules sanctioned by the Court in 1855, in which they say that leave on private affairs cannot be claimed as a matter of right, thus making a distinction between sick leave and private affairs. We say the intention was to make the same distinction with regard to the half salary pensions.

The room was then cleared for a short time. On its reopening—

The chairman said: The Committee are most desirous to give a perfectly full consideration to all the cases which may be laid before them on the part of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the Government of India; but they understand that after two more witnesses are examined at the next meeting the case will practically be closed, and the grievances the Committee is appointed to inquire into will be fully laid before them. On that understanding we propose to meet again on Thursday and hear the evidence of the two witnesses. We will then call Mr. Waterfield from the India Office, who will explain matters which he may think necessary for explanation in the evidence given. I do not apprehend he will say anything which may call for a rebutting case. If he says anything which appears to call for it, that can be allowed. Then the Committee would close the evidence on Thursday, and consider their report on the understanding that this course will be satisfactory to those who appear before them as the promoters. That is the course we propose to take. We now adjourn.

The inquiry was accordingly adjourned till Thursday.

YESTERDAY'S EVIDENCE.

The Committee resumed the inquiry yesterday (July 24,) the members present being Sir John Gorst (chairman,) Mr. Barbour, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. King, Mr. M'Neil, Mr. Pease, and Sir William Plowden.

Mr. Hesketh Biggs (examined by the chairman) said he had only just been granted leave from India, and arrived the day before yesterday.

The chairman: Will you allow me to examine you upon one or two points which are new, and have not already been resuscitated several times. The first point I want to ask you about is, what are your views as to the identity of the principles on which the covenanted and uncovenanted pensions were originally paid?—Witness: Up to 1824 the covenanted officers received no pension, but proposals were then made by the Bengal civilians to support an annuity fund. Four per cent. was to be deducted from the salary of each officer, and they solicited contributions from the Company. In the despatch of Dec. 8, 1824, the Court of Directors say "it is obvious that an annuity fund must derive assistance from the Company." The Directors say:—"Although we cannot acquiesce in the request so far as the rate of exchange is concerned, we have ordered every annuity to be paid over to the manager of the fund at the rate of 2s. a rupee." Then "the uncovenanted officers have no legal claim to a pension, at 2s.; it is accorded to them as a matter of grace." That continued until 1874, when the annuity funds were transferred over to the Government. I would only refer further to the despatch of the Court of Directors of Feb. 28, 1855, which admitted the Public Works servants to the privileges of the pension rules of 1831, and limited, in regard to future appointments, maximum pensions to £300 sterling, "to place them on a level with ordinary covenanted pensions granted by Government." I think that proves the basis of the pension rules of 1874.

The chairman: Well now, Mr. Biggs, do you think the present unsatisfactory state of the pension rules affects the efficiency of the service?—Witness: Yes, undoubtedly. I do not think the Government realise the state of inefficiency which has been produced. The majority of the uncovenanted servants are men with small salaries, barely enough to live on. It is impossible for an uncovenanted officer to save anything. The uncertainty to which he is subjected with regard to receiving a full sterling pension causes a great amount of anxiety. He is often compelled to stay on when he is not fit to do his work.

The chairman: Now, have you prepared some proposed leave and pension rules which you say would satisfy everybody?—Witness: Yes, I have.

The chairman: Will you put those in as part of your evidence?

(A document was handed in to the Committee.)

The chairman: Those rules, you say, if passed would satisfy everybody?—Witness: I think I might say so. I have drawn them up myself and they have satisfied everyone I have shown them to.

Mr. King: Between the years 1871 and 1874 at what rate were the covenanted servants paid their pensions—at the official rate of exchange?—Witness: I believe so.

Mr. King: And at what rate the covenanted servants?—Witness: I cannot say, but I think it was 2s.

Mr. H. A. Greig (examined by the chairman) said he had been connected with mercantile affairs for thirty years. He had retired from business two years ago, and was now the Secretary of the Uncovenanted Service Association. The reason why he appeared before the Committee was that Mr. McCalmont, who might be called the doyen of the Association, was unable to be present, but he thought he knew his mind, and what would be the evidence he would give if he had been called.

The chairman: Did you hear the statements which Mr. Read made to the Committee?—Witness: I did.

The chairman: Do you wish to supplement that by anything you have to say?—Witness: During the past few years I have seen many members of the Uncovenanted Service, and know the general opinions of men who are acquainted with the affairs.

The chairman: It does not matter what other people may think about them. The Committee is especially appointed by the House of Commons to hear the evidence. Will you confine yourself to facts?—Witness: I have been in communication with a large number of retired men and men on furlough, and there is general dissatisfaction. I speak as the director of a bank.

The chairman: I think we have had that very fully before us. That the Committee has been appointed shows that. Do you find an allegation on the part of these gentlemen that they have been misled by these prospectuses?—Witness: Misled! I have read the prospectuses myself, and should have been misled myself.

The chairman: In what particular?—Witness: The inducements held out by the Government, which I should think equivalent to the advertisement when property is going to be sold.

The chairman: In what particular do you consider, or are you told, that the inducements held out by the Secretary of State have not been fulfilled?—Witness: The inducements to men to join were, that they had it on the evidence of Mr. Grant Duff that it was a Service equal to the Military and Covenanted Services of India. They were promised equality of emolument with men doing the same duties—with the Royal Engineers, as I am obliged to mention the Royal Engineers, though I should prefer not to mention anyone personally.

The chairman: I only want you to give me particulars of the promises which have not been kept.—Witness: The first thing is that they are not equal in emoluments to the Royal Engineers. May I give an instance of that? In the Central Provinces of India Mr. J. G. H. Glass, one of the superintending engineers in the second class who has been twenty years in the Service, draws a salary of £1,350, others get £600 and £700, whilst another man doing the same duty, who has only been eleven years in the Service, gets £1,544 —and that is equality of emolu——

The chairman: Do you know that commissions in the Royal Engineers were offered last year to successful students at Cooper's Hill and were declined?—Witness: Probably. Unless I know the whole of the circumstances connected with it, I cannot say whether it was a wise thing or a foolish thing. But the great point I make is that Secretaries of State have been silent with regard to known grievances, and the officials who have appeared at Cooper's Hill year after year have been silent, and such silence is in the eye of the law criminal. (Laughter.) They congratulate men on the splendid Service, and on the career they are entering on, whilst at the same time every Secretary of State has been inundated with complaints and memorials asking for changes. Every Secretary of State when he has entered the India Office here has had to grapple with this question.

The chairman: Let me put a question to you. When the Secretary of State finds that the young men admitted to Cooper's Hill, and their parents and guardians are so foolish as to prefer civil life in India to service in the Royal Engineers, may he not innocently, and without criminality, make a little flourish, and praise that which they have preferred?—Witness: I had evidence last year as to the officials having cognisance of the state of affairs. I can answer that, if you will allow me, by saying I have had as many as five hundred or six hundred letters from men at Cooper's Hill. The burden of almost all of them is the same; that they went to Cooper's Hill under advertisements and promises, which promises have remained in almost every instance unfulfilled, and that they would not have gone to Cooper's Hill College had they supposed they would have been placed in that unsatisfactory position.

The chairman: Mr. Greig, I do not think this Committee has to sit upon the criminality of any Secretary of State, but rather to inquire into the grievances which these gentlemen complain of. May we come to that part. I think you said you would give the case of Mr. A. S. Ritchie; now give us Mr. Ritchie's grievance.—Witness: His father was a Royal Engineer, and in 1874 his son passed in competition with 120 other candidates. His father died, and his guardians made inquiries at Cooper's Hill, and were informed that the college was formed to do away with the employment of the Royal Engineers in India, also that a Cooper's Hill man was as certain of employment as any Royal Engineer; that he would get £420 to commence with, and promotion at least at the rate of £100 in three years. His mother with difficulty consented to the change, she desired that her son should be in his father's corps, but influence at head-quarters caused her to yield. Mr. Ritchie is not yet a first grade Civil Engineer, and has never drawn the equivalent of £420.

The chairman: Are you connected with Indian banks?—Witness: I am.

The chairman: Do you know how they pay their pensions?—Witness: I made enquiries as lately as yesterday, and find they all pay the rupee at the rate of 2s to their clerks, managers, &c., and allow all family remittances to wives and children for schooling, &c., to be paid at that rate.

The chairman: Is that in consequence of any contract they have given to their servants?

Mr. Barbour: This is hearsay evidence.

Mr. King: Can you give a list of the banks you went to see?—Witness: The Chartered Mercantile Bank, the National, the Hongkong and Shanghai. It is exactly the same with the China banks.

Mr. Barbour: Do you happen to know whether the arrangements are made in sterling without reference to rupees or in rupees?—Witness: They are made in both.

Mr. Barbour: Do you say they can take either in sterling or at a fixed number of rupees specified in the contract?—Witness: I do not think it is in the contract. Of course I have not seen a contract. I asked the question if they consulted their shareholders and they said no. Of course on the fall of the rupee it was necessary for them to have all their employes quite satisfied—especially in banks. All I can say is that the concealment of all these particular points, and the dealing only in congratulations, has given rise to immense dissatisfaction.

The chairman: When you come to revise your evidence you will probably wish to strike out some of the epithets you have applied to the Secretary of State. (Laughter.)—Witness: If you were to see some of the letters I have received you would be astonished at the severe remarks made.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

LINE BATTALIONS.

THE Gloucestershire Regiment.—Supernumerary Capt Robert W P Lodwick to be Captain vice C J Baines, seconded.

The Kings's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Second Lieut C E Carr to be Lieutenant, vice A G Crawford, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J L Harrington, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice W G S Brine, seconded; E I Ward, to complete establishment.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt Gerald N Prendergast has been seconded for service with the Army Service Corps. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J H G Feilden, vice H Newton, promoted; his Highness Prince Christian V. A. L. E. A. of Schleswig-Holstein, vice C J Markham, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment:—H D Harvest, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps; H J Coningham and G C Davison.

Ordnance Store Department.—The undermentioned temporarily attached officer to be a Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the temporary rank of Captain in the Army:—Lieut L W Pease, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Indian Local Service.—Lieut-Genl James Blair, CB, VC, Bombay Cavalry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

India Office, July 22—The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major William Henry Browne. To be Major: Capt. Reginald Campbel Hadow. To be Captain: Lieut. Hugh Lionel Custance. To be Lieutenants: Lieut. Horace Powys Lane, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieut. Arthur Wallace-Dunlop, from the Essex Regiment; Lieut. Edgar Brandreth, from the Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieut. R. C. H. Chalmers, from the Hampshire Regiment; Second Lieut. Hugh Ryves Wallis, from the Highland Light Infantry; Second Lieut. Robert Edward Vaughan, from the Norfolk Regiment; Second Lieut. Alfred Joseph Carnana, from the East Lancashire Regiment; Second Lieut Charles Edward Every Francis Kirwan Macquoid, from the Liverpool Regiment.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—To be Brigade Surgeons: Surgeon-Major Rajendra Chandra, Chandra Surgeon-Major Robert George Mathew, Surgeon-Major George Massy, Surgeon-Major George Cumberland Boss.

Madras Staff Corps—To be Lieutenants: Second Lieut William Richard Stone, from the Lancashire Fusiliers; Second Lieut William Lambert Fair, from the Wiltshire Regiment.

Madras Cavalry—To be Colonel: Lieut-Col and Col in the Army Henry Fraser.

Madras Medical Establishment—To be Brigade Surgeons: Surgeon-Major Daniel Frederick Bateman, Surgeon-Major Edward Forster Drake-Brookman.

Bombay Medical Establishment—To be Brigade Surgeon: Surgeon-Major George Archibald Maconachie, MD.

Indian Army—To be Colonel: Lieut-Col Charles Walter Babington, Bengal Infantry.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—Col. Charles Allan Baylay, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. George Reynell Gibbe, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. Charles Henry Coles, Bombay Staff Corps; Brigade Surgeon Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of Brigade Surgeon William Dymock, Bombay Medical Establishment.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay List to the Retired List:—Major Everard Diggles La Touche, Bengal Infantry.

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officers: Lieut. Henry Taylor Duhan, Bengal Staff Corps; Surgeon Arthur Rea Edwards, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Capt. C. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India vice Lieut. Rawlinson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, resigned; Captain A. V. G. Payne, Wiltshire Regiment, to be Aide-de Camp to Major-General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., commanding a First Class District of the Bengal Army; Lieut. L. C. Koe, Royal Irish Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General R. Perkin, C.B., commanding a First Class District of the Bengal Army; Lieut. C. C. East, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General C. J. East, C.B., commanding a First Class District of the Madras Army; Captain K.P. Apthorp, Royal Irish Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—210 bales cotton and 4,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 27 bales wool, S. Heeranand; 43 bales wool, M. Khoopchund; 81 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 10 bales wool, D. Nagji; 112 bales wool, G. Kessowjee; 107 bales cottonfly, F. S. Punnett; 300 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 9 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 77 bales waste twist, R. Dossa; 100 bales wool, G. Rungoomall; 250 bales cottonfly, T. Jewraj; 28 bales wool, K. Khoosal; 9 bales wool, K. Luckminarayen.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—35 cwts gum, S H Muntri; 1 bundle woollen carpets, H Z Abedeen; 6 bales goatskin, C Rajabally; 145 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, B Sajeen; 8 bales goatskin, Esmail Ganjee; 56 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 56 bales goatskin, W and A Graham and Co; 14 bales goatskin, Volkart Brothers; 9 bales goatskin, S Moolabhoy and Co.

Henzada s—2 bales hides, A Rahim Essac; 6 bales hides, Cursetjee Jehangir and Co; 7½ cwts ivory, 603 cwts cloves, The Bombay Co; 13 cases bristles Beir and Katz; 86 cwts coir, A A Curim; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 370 cwts sopanwood, R Khetsee; 156 cwts horns, G R Allybux.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ehrenfels s—12,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts ground nuts, F Hurst.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—6,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 1,428 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Canton s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 2½ cwts ivory and 12½ cwts horns, C Ebraham; 12 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 15 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham; 14 bales twist, Sarabjee N. Talati and Co.

Ganges s—130 chests opium, The P and O Co.

Nizam s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 150 bales twist, D P Marker; 66 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 150 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co; 94 cwts sumada stone, and 30 cwts cloves, A C Esmalljee; 75 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Canton s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 330 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 180 bales twist, S Abraham; 60 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 165 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 125 bales twist, N J Abraham.

Ganges s—100 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, E T Abraham; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 335 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 70 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co; 350 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 230 bales twist, C Ebram; 25 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 100 bales twist, S Abraham.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—80 bales twist, B M Hajee Abdamen.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—100 bales twist, B M H Abdamen; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 80 bales twist, John, Campbell and Co.

PRINCESS VICTORIA of Prussia was hardly on speaking terms with her brother, the Emperor, until Prince Bismarck fell. Then she put off the mourning which she had worn since her father's death, dressed herself in gay colours, and the first time she met her Imperial brother gave him a loud-sounding kiss, exclaiming in the hearing of several courtiers, "Now hast thou parted with thy evil genius!"

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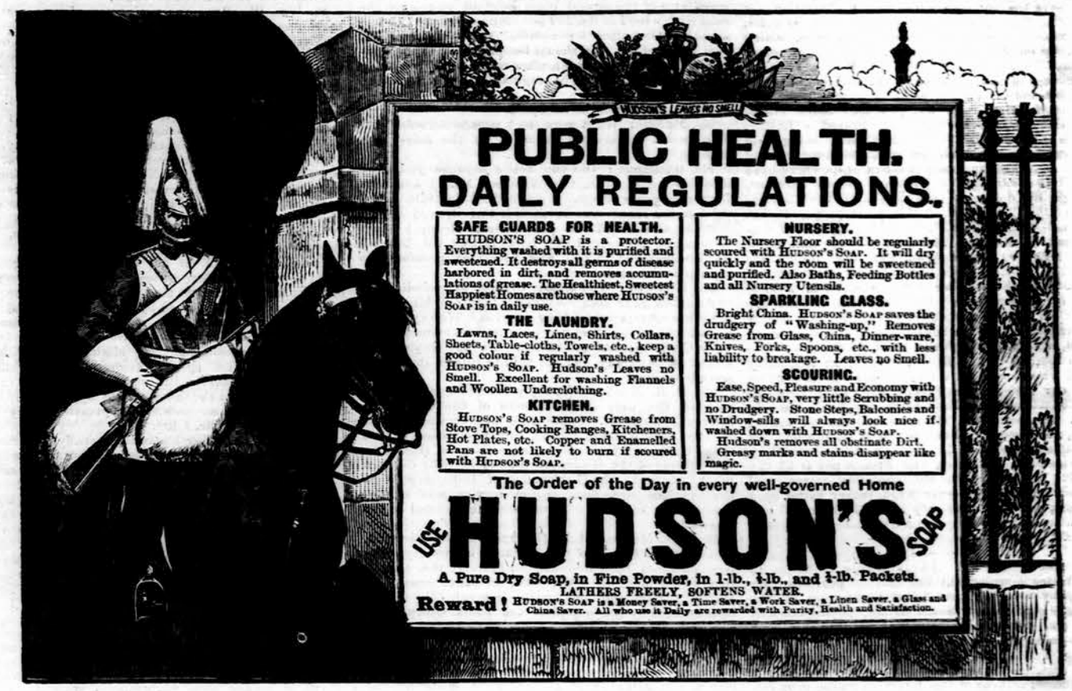
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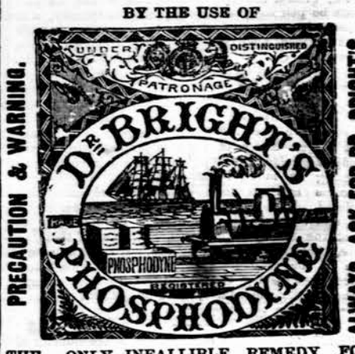

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